FBIS DAILY REPORT

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37TH CEMA SESSION OPENS IN BERLIN 18 OCT

Stoph Opens Session

LD180933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN) -- The 37th CEMA meeting opened on Tuesday morning in Berlin. It is being held at the level of government chiefs of the member-states, as agreed.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers, and Erich Honecker himself, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, warmly welcomed the delegations to the site of the meeting, the Hotel Stadt Berlin. In his opening speech, Willi Stoph expressed his conviction that the 37th session would help strengthen the economic potential of the countries united in the CEMA, develop the advantages of the socialist planned economy even more comprehensively, and further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries.

GDR Delegation Members

LD180901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR delegation to the 37th CEMA meeting in Berlin is headed by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Members of the delegation are: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative to CEMA; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of supply; Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; Guenter Ehrensperger, head of the Planning and Finance Department of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and first deputy minister; and Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Secretary Faddeyev Arrives

LD180144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- CEMA Secretary Nikolay Faddeyev arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. He was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefled Airport by Siegfried Moeke, head of the CEMA Department in the GDR Council of Ministers.

USSR Delegation Arrives

LD180140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the USSR arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. It is headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent CEMA representative.

Polish Delegation Arrives

LD180133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the Polish People's Republic arrived today in Berlin to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. It is headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers and GDR permanent CEMA representative.

PAP Reports Jaruzelski Arrival

LD172118 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 17 Pct 83

[Text] Berlin 17 Oct -- A delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by PUWP CC First Secretary and prime Minister, General Wojciech Jaruzleski arrived here late afternoon to attend the debates of the 37th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance starting tomorrow. The Polish delegation was greeted at the airport by the GDR's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and other party and state officials.

CSSR Delegation Members

LD171848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, left Prague for Berlin by air today to attend the 37th CEMA Session. The delegation includes: Milos Jakes and Josef Haman, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and permanent Czechoslovak representative to CEMA; Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and federal minister of technological and in-estment development; Zbynek Sojak, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade and pavel Sadovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the GDR.

The session, which is to take place 18-20 October, will assess the activity and results achieved between the 36th and 37th CEMA Sessions in the development of socialist economic integration, and tasks for further deepening and improving cooperation between the CEMA countries will be laid down.

The Czechoslovak delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Deputy Federal Premiers Karol Laco and Matej Lucan, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, and other representatives.

CSSR Delegation Arrives

LD180111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. It is headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Government. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent CEMA representative.

Hungarian Delegation Arrives

LD180110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. It is headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CEMA representative of the GDR.

Romanian Delegation Arrives

LD180130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. It is headed by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister and member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefled Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politubro, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CEMA representative of the GDR.

Bulgarian Delegation Arrives;

LD172040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. The delegation is led by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Paul Verner, politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative to CEMA.

SFRY Delegation Arrives

LD172022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. The delegation is led by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, as well as by other officials.

Rodriguez-led Cuban delegation

LD171722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation of the Republic of Cuba arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. The delegation is led by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the CPC Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, as well as by other officials.

Vietnam's To Huu Arrives

LD171718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam arrived today for the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. The delegation is led by To Huu, member of the CPV Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED central committee, and other officials.

Angolan Delegation Arrives

LD172025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the People's Republic of Angola arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. The delegation is led by Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, as well as by other officials.

Mozambique Delegation Arrives

LD180150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique arrived today in Berlin to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. It is headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and others.

MPR's Batmonh Arrives

LD180103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) arrived in Berlin on Monday to take part in the forthcoming 37th meeting of the CEMA. It is headed by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative to CEMA.

Laotian Delegation Arrives

LD180155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation from the People's Republic of Laos arrived in Berlin today to take part in the forthcoming 37th CEMA meeting. It is headed by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and others.

Reportage from Soviet Sources

For reportage from Soveit media on the 37th CEMA Session opening on 18 October in East Berlin, see the Communist Relations section of the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSION ON ROBOTS -- The fourth session of plenipotentiaries of contracting parties, which began in Presov on 27 September, devotes itself to evaluating the fulfillment of tasks arising from the multilateral scientific-technical cooperation of the CEMA countries in the development of modern industrial robots and handling equipment and from the treaty on multilateral specialization and cooperation as regards their production.
[Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

GDR MBFR DELEGATE'S 13 OCT SPEECH REPORTED

AU171216 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 14 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- The participating socialist states are firmly determined not to miss a single opportunity at the Vienna negotiations to curb the growing danger of war. That was stressed by Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, in the plenary meeting yesterday. The GDR is guided in its work at these negotiations -- which deal in particular with the reduction of the military confrontation in central Europe -- by the motive to do everything so that never again will a war emanate from German soil.

Provided there is good will on the Western side, agreements on mutual steps to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe are possible at any time. However, Ambassador Wieland stressed, the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles also casts its shadow on the negotiations in Vienna, particularly since a great part of these arms systems is to be deployed in the western part of the planned reduction area.

The head of the GDR delegation referred to the fact that so far the West has not taken the opportunity of reaching an early agreement on first reduction steps presented by the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states of 17 February and 23 June.

TIRANA REPORTS GROMYKO-GENSCHER MISSILE TALKS

AU172005 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The 2-day talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and West German Minister Genscher have concluded in Vienna. As new agencies report, the talks were concerned with East-West relations and especially concentrated on problems concerning the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. The reports emphasize that Genscher expressed the views of his own government and, at the same time, those of the United States and NATO.

After the meeting, the West German foreign minister declared to journalists that there was no progress on either side in relation to the talks on medium-range nuclear missiles. According to reports that refer to West German official declarations, Genscher expressed NATO's determination to deploy 572 U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. He also demanded that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on Euromissiles continue even after the missiles' deployment at the end of the year. According to him, a positive sign is that the Warsaw Pact countries expressed their desire to continue the talks next year. Genscher also stated that the Soviet foreign minister had expressed his determination to undertake the necessary measures in case the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe begins.

Meanwhile, THE WASHINGTON POST reported yesterday that tens of Pershing II and cruise missiles, equipped with nuclear warheads, are ready to be sent to Britain and West Germany. On 21 November, the West German Government will ask the parliament to approve the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG. It has also been reported that the Belgian prime minister, Martens, again emphasized on Sunday his government's approval of the plan for deploying 48 American missiles on Belgian territory.

AWP CC GREETS HOXHA ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU161320 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania has sent a greeting to Comrade Enver Hoxha on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of his birthday. The greeting says:

Dear Comrade Enver, on this marked day for you and the homeland, on behalf of the party and the entire people, we send you, Comrade Enver, our respected leader and teacher, the most ardent revolutionary greetings on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the birthday and wholeheartedly wish you to live as long as our high mountains, for the good of the homeland and of the cause of socialism in Albania.

All the historical victories of our people -- the founding of the party, the liberation of the country, the establishment of the people's power, the construction of the new socialist society, are inseparable from your name and work. Your thought and leadership have always been a guide and decisive in all the stages and key moments, when the fates of the people and the country were to be decided, when the road to be pursued had been chosen.

Under the leadership of the party, and marching on the road illuminated by your Marxist-Leninist teachings, Albania was made for the first time in its millenary history a genuine free and independent country where the people themselves are all powerful masters, where the socialist society, the most advanced and just society that mankind has ever known, is being built where the economy develops at high rates and the folk culture flourishes.

All the working people of our country express their boundless gratitude for everything you have done for the people and homeland, for the happy life we enjoy. The liberated working class, the reborn socialist peasantry, the emancipated Albanian woman, our revolutionary youth, the people's intelligentsia greet and wish you a long life.

You, Comrade Enver, have devoted all your life, all you energies to the great cause of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of revolution, to the construction of socialism in our country. Your deed represents the best characteristics of the revolutionary, mature and farsighted leader of the ardent patriot and the consistent internationalist. You have applied in our country the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in a creative way, and as a loyal disciple of messrs. Engels, Lenin and Stalin you have defended and further developed their ideas in the conditions of our time and in irreconciliable struggle with the renegades and the enemies of communism.

In the obscure days of the savage fascist occupation and oppression, you, Comrade Enver, together with the genuine Albanian communists, performed the deed which would mark the radical turn in the fates of our people and country: You founded our heroic party. The Albanian people had their loyal leadership, which would show them the road of struggle for national and social liberation, the brilliant road of socialism.

Our party has always pursued a correct revolutionary line. This is due to the fact that you, at the head of the Central Committee, have fought and have exerted all your forces to put the party on sound ideological and organisational Marxist-Leninist basis, to educate and make it a genuine proletarian party, a party which would resist all the tests and would fulfill with honour its revolutionary duty before its people and the world proletariat.

Our party, with you at the head, Comrade Enver, led the most glorious people in the history of the [word indistinct] long struggles of our people, the antifascist national liberation war, the great people's revolution. According to your teachings and under your leadership, the party carried into effect that great unity of the people in the national liberation front, which was unprecedented as for its strength, cohesion, and vitality. To you belongs the historical merit that our party closely linked and merged into one the struggle for national liberation with the problem of the overthrow of the old power and the establishment of the people's power. Under your command, the glorious national liberation army, supported by the entire people, liberated the country with its forces, and guaranteed the triumph of the democratic people's order. You, Comrade Enver, have made a great contribution to the strengthening, modernization and revolutionization of the people's army and the other structures of defence, to the working out of our military people' art. Under your direct care, our socialist homeland has today a steel-like defence, which is guaranteed by the entire armed people.

Some 42 years ago, the people entrusted the Albanian communists with their fate and the future of homeland. Our party, with you at the head, Comrade Enver, merited this trust with its great deed: the liberation of the country, the triumph of the people's revolution and the creation of socialist Albania. Illuminated by your Marxist-Leninist teachings, Comrade Enver, the party created the powerful weapon of the victorious revolution, our new state, whose foundations were laid during the stormy years of the national liberation war. Marching on the road indicated by you, and due to the constant care of the party, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country remains unshakeable, the socialist democracy is developed and is flourishing, the broad working masses take an active part in running the country, they have their say for everything and for everybody. Your instructions to uproot bureaucracy and liberalism lie in the foundation of the continuous process of the revolutionization of our people's power. You, Comrade Enver, are the inspirer and the creator of our constitution, which sanctions the great victories achieved by the people and party and embodies the features of a genuine socialist society. the deed of the party and your teachings, dear Comrade Enver, are embodied in the living reality of the new socialist Albania, which is built through the titanic efforts of our people. At the head of the party, you worked out the orientations and led in practice the historical struggle to introduce Albania on the road of socialism, of the realisation of the gzr [as received] socio-economical transformations, of the socialist industrialisation and the collectivisation of the agriculture, of the carrying out of a deep revolution in the field of ideology and culture, of the education of the new man of our society.

Our homeland, marching on the road shown by the party, has radically changed its view. Within a short period of less than four decades it was achieved what was not done for centuries on end. From the poorest countries of Europe, dependent on the foreigners for everything, Albania has become today an advanced socialist country with a developed, stable and independent economy, the homeland of the people who are free from every social and spiritual oppression, the country of the increasing well-being for all, of the education and culture for the broad masses of the people. It is the country which does not stretch its hands to anyone for credits and aids, but it builds socialism and defends itself relying on its own forces, the country which does not yield in the face of any pressure and dictate, but which bravely pursues its revolutionary road, the country which does not know crises, degeneration and other grave wounds that corrode today to the foundations of the entire world capitalist-revisionist system.

The Albanian people and communists dedicate all these victories to our beloved party, to its correct Marxist-Leninist line, they dedicate them to you, Comrade Enver, the beloved leader of our party and people.

The road of the party is the road of a glorious and heroic struggle. Our party and people have had to cope with many difficulties and obstacles, to overcome the backwardness inherited from the past, fight against the activity of the internal and external, overt and covert enemies who have tried to hinder our progress and development, to undermine the revolution and overthrow the socialism in Albania. We have emerged victorious from all these battles. This is due to the correct line of the party, its high vigilance and the consistent waging of the class struggle. This is due to the farsightedness and the political maturity, your unbent stands and Marxist-Leninist orientations. These have made our revolution forge always ahead that the freedom and the independence of the homeland be preserved and consolidated, that our socialist order be constantly strengthened, that the paths to the bourgeois-revisionist degeneration and the setback to capitalism be closed.

The principle resolute struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, and Soviet-led social imperialism, as well as against the modern revisionism of all the hues -- Titoite, Khruschevite, Eurocommunist and Maoist -- constitutes a brilliant page in the history of our party and country. In this struggle, waged for the great principled problems of the world communist and revolutionary movement, in support and in the interest of the Marxist-Leninist forces, of the proletariat and the peoples, the defence of the international peace and security, the boundless loyalty of our party towards Marxism-Leninism, the [word indistinct] stands towards principles and its independent way of thinking have come to the fore powerfully. This struggle that you, Comrade Enver, have led with wisdom and rare revolutionary determination and courage, has been and is vital for our party itself, for the defence of the independence and [word indistinct] interests of our socialist homeland and the entire Albanian people. It has been and is also of importance for all the genuine Marxist-Leninist and revolutionaries, for the triumph of the cause of the revolution and socialism.

The revolutionary and internationalist foreign policy of our party and state, elaborated and applied under your leadership has made the voice of Albania listened to and respected. It has heightened further its authority and prestige in the international arena and has guaranteed to our country the powerful support of the peoples and revolutionary forces. All the road of our party of labor, the socialist revolution and construction, the internal and foreign policy pursued in every stage of our development according to your teachings and under your direct leadership, are a revolutionary experience of great theoretical and practical values.

This original experience has been profoundly and scientifically reflected and generalized in your theoretical work, in your numerous writings and in all those important materials of the party worked out under your direction. They represent a colossal and all round deed and are a valuable contribution to the enrichment and development of the Marxist-Leninist theory. Our communists and working people draw valuable lessons from this precious treasury for their daily work and struggle, for the defence of the victories of the revolution and the successful building of socialism.

Dear Comrade Enver, your revolutionary life and activity are for us a brilliant example from which we learn and are led so that we devote all our energies to the lofty communist ideals, to the great cause of the party, revolution and socialism, the defence of the interests of the people and our dear socialist homeland. We, your friends and pupils, who have the great chance to work under your direction, learn and get inspired from your struggle and work on how consolidate [as received] our beloved party, how to strengthen its unity of thought and action, its inseparable links with the people, its leading role, how to preserve always pure our triumphant ideology, Marxism-Leninism.

We learn a lot from your method and style at work, from your great spirit of principle you have in solving every problem, from the revolutionary vigilance towards the enemy and every alien manifestation, from the wisdom in judging and the determination in the stands, from the spirit of initiative and the communist courage.

We learn and get from you the great virtues of our people and working class, the ardent love for the homeland, the militant spirit and self-denial, the profound love for comrades and the men of work, the proletarian modesty and the nobility of the people. With your example, you teach us that the untiring work for the construction of socialism, the devotion towards Marxism-Leninism, the [word indistinct] love and loyalty to our people and party are essential features that must characterize the active and militant communist.

We assure, Comrade Enver, that we should march always unwaveringly on the Marxist-Leninist road you show us and will loyally and consistently put into practice your valuable teachings. Under your sure leadership, ever greater victories are awaiting our party and people.

On occasion of the 75th anniversary of your birth, we wish you once again, dear Comrade Enver, long life and sound health, fruitful work and struggle to the benefit of the party, the happiness of our people for the further progress and consolidation of socialism in Albania, to the glory of Marxism-Leninism.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania

ATA DETAILS 'ABUNDANT' WHEAT PRODUCTION

AU141115 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- This year Socialist Albania took high yields in wheat, yields that were even higher than those of some most advanced countries of Europe. Hence, 50, 60, 70 and more quintals of wheat per hectare were taken in the lowland area of the country. An abundant production is envisaged to be taken in maize. In Dajc, Shkoder District an yield of 123 quintals of maize per hectare has been taken.

The yields in wheat, maize and other agricultural and industrial crops have been on the increase in Albania from year to year. It is forecast that until the end of the present five-year plan, the total agricultural output increase 30-32 percent as against the 6th five year plan.

The realization of the planned production will be achieved mainly through the intensive road. From the growth of yields in agriculture and livestock, it is forecast that 90 percent of the growth of the total agricultural output be realized as against 45-70 percent that was realized in the previous five-year plans. Last year as compared with 1980, the total agricultural production rose 9 percent, the bread grains 8 percent, the vegetable production 8.4 percent, fruits 19 percent, milk 24 percent, etc. Some 88 percent of these increase of this production has been achieved due to growth of yields.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS WASHINGTON TALKS

AU171048 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, Oct 17 (BTA corr) -- In the last few days Bulgaro-American talks were held in Washington, devoted to main international issues and bilateral relations. On Bulgarian side the talks were conducted by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is here to attend the work of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. Responding to an American invitation he met twice Mr Lawrence Eagleberger, assistant to the secretary for political affairs, and also Mr Gregary Newell, assistant secretary for international organisation affairs and Mr Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary for Eastern European affairs.

During the talks a number of most pressing problems of the international situation were discussed including East-West relations, the questions of disarmament, the Geneva and Vienna talks and the results of the Madrid meeting. Special importance was attached to bilateral relations. Their state and present level and the possibilities for their development in the political, economic and cultural spheres were discussed at meetings.

SEMINAR ON DRUG SMUGGLING OPENS IN VARNA

AU151451 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Varna, Oct 15 (BTA) -- "The role of the Bulgarian customs administration for intercepting the transit traffic of drugs is enormous", Mr Petur Cutting [spelling as received], chief investigation officer H.M. Customs and Excise in Great Britain told a BTA reporter. Mr Cutting participates in the first international customs seminar on combating smuggling which proceeds here. The seminar has been organized by the Bulgarian Customs and the Customs Cooperation Council. Chiefs and representatives of customs adminministrations of 42 countries of all continents participate in it.

Mr Cutting said that the Bulgarian customs have long since been playing a very important role in the customs cooperation. In his opinion the fact that in 1978 the Bulgarian customs and the customs administration of the USA joined their efforts and exchanged experience in combating drug smuggling is of great importance.

"This example of cooperation was followed by other countries, too", he said.

"Bulgaria has timely realized her geographic position in the transit traffic of drugs", he continued. Thanks to the vigilence of the Bulgarian customs officers a very great part of the drugs intended for Great Britain, too, have been seized. An example of Bulgaria's contribution to combating smuggling is the organizing of the present international seminar, which is first of its kind, and has a paramount importance for the efforts made to improve the international economic and trade cooperation."

The chief investigation officer H.M. Customs and Excise in Great Britain stressed that nowadays smuggling constitutes a very serious problem for all governments, for all customs. "Smuggling can impede seriously the development of the national economies and can destroy trade. When being thoughtfully organized smuggling has an impact on the prices in the different states", he stressed.

According to Mr Peter Cutting, these circumstances determine the importance of the seminar in Varna, the aim of which is to exchange experience and to unite the efforts of the customs offices throughout the world. He stressed that it is of great importance to extend the exchange of experience with the customs administrations with the developing countries within the framework of the Customs Cooperation Council. And it is exactly this aim that the seminar in Varna pursues.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CEMA SESSION

AU171623 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] On 17 October a Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov departed for the GDR. The delegation will take part in the 37th CEMA session, which opens on 18 October in Berlin. Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, and Kiril Zarev; Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs are members of the delegation. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Todo Bozhinov and Georgi Vordanov, and by other officials.

LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED 9-15 OCTOBER

AU161304 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts between 9 and 15 October, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parantheses):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a ceremony in Sofia for presenting an award to Greek composer Theodorakis (1830 GMT 9 Oct). Yordanov is also reported to have attended a celebration in Sofia on the 80th birthday of the artist Obretenov (1830 GMT 10 Oct).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of Sofia city party committee, attended the closing ceremony in Sofia of a youth meeting (1830 GMT 10 Oct). Aleksandrow is also reported to have attended the opening of the new party school year in Sofia (1830 GMT 12 Oct).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Sofia on 80th birthday of artist Obretenov (1830 GMT 10 Oct). Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended the opening of Soviet exhibition in Sofia on microbiology (2030 GMT 13 Oct).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, presented awards to workers at Kremikovtski combine, Sofia Okrug (1830 GMT 11 Oct). Bozhinov is also reported to have visited two plants in Varna (2030 GMT 14 Oct).

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a celebration in Veliko Turnova on 125th anniversary of the birth of Vela Blagoeva, wife of BCP founder (1830 GMT 11 Oct).

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minsiter of national defense, attended a concert in Sofia in connection with the day of the Bulgarian Air Force (2030 GMT 14 Oct).

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a celebration in Pernik and presented awards to workers (1830 GMT 15 Oct).

DAILY REPORTS MAURICE BISHOP PRESS CONFERENCE

AU071820 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 83 p 2

["POS"-signed report on a press conference held by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in Prague; date not given]

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has met with journalists. In his opening statement and later in his answers to journalists' questions, he emphasized the warm, friendly atmosphere which characterized his visit to our country and the importance of the fruitful talks held between the party and government delegations of the two countries.

Mr M. Bishop said the exchange of views on the international situation, the expansion and deepening of interstate and interparty relations, and specific definition of spheres in which cooperation is most effective were the main objectives of the talks. The views of our countries on the fundamental international issues are very close or identical, Mr Bishop said; he then stressed the key question of preserving peace in today's world.

On the situation in the Caribbean and Central America, he said that U.S. policy there has been the source of the greatest sociopolitical and economic problems for more than 100 years, and that the United States has already carried out 135 armed invasions in Latin America. Also, the current U.S. President thinks that he can reverse the wheel of history. In this connection, M. Bishop mentioned the aggressive U.S. policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua and said that the United States has rejected proposals on a peaceful solution in El Salvador and the entire Central American region. Grenada is convinced that solutions must be found through negotiations and not arms. Therefore, it supports the peace proposals of the Contadora Group and the Nicaragua Government.

The United States has also unfolded a policy of destabilization against Grenada, a policy which is propagandist, political, diplomatic, and economic. For example, when Grenada conducted negotiations with some West European countries about mutual trade relations, the United States sent envoys to those countries to press them to stop trade cooperation with Grenada. As a result of U.S. pressure, the World Bank has decided to cancel all promised credits to Grenada. At the same time, Mr Bishop recalled his recent unofficial visit to the United States where he tried to convince some Washington officials of the need to normalize diplomatic and interstate relations between the two countries. His effort was in vain. In this connection M. Bishop drew attention to the totally different atmosphere and orientation of the negotiations which he conducted in Czechoslovakia and other friendly countries. "We want to develop relations with the greatest possible number of countries," M. Bishop stressed, "but we will develop particularly intensive cooperation with the socialist and progressive countries, as it corresponds to the socialist orientation of our policy."

CSSR-Grenada Communique Published

AU111504 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Joint communique on visit by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Politburo and prime minister of Grenada, to the CSSR- 3-6 October]

[Text] Grenada's party and government delegation, headed by Maurice Bishop, chairamn of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement [NMJ] Party and prime minister of Grenada, paid an official visit to the CSSR from 3-6 October 1983 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Maurice Bishop, NJM Chairman and prime minister of Grenada, was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President.

The NJM chairman and Grenada's prime minister laid a wreath at the memorial to the Unknown Warrior and flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald.

In the course of their stay in the CSSR, the guests from Grenada paid a visit to the RUDA Zare united cooperative farm in Kraliky, the CKD Works in Hradec Kralove, the Motorlet plant in Jinonice, the Old Town Townhall and other historical monuments in Prague.

The official talks between the delegations of the CSSR and Grenada were marked by a spirit of friendship, mutual trust and understanding.

The two delegations informed each other about the development of the political and economic situation in their countries and about their foreign policies, and exchanged views on current international issues of interest to both sides.

For the Czechoslovak side, the talks were attended by: Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Premier, the head of the delegation; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

For the Grenadian side: Maurice Bishop, chairman of the NJM Politburo and prime minister, the head of the delegation; Unison Whiteman, member of the NJM Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; George Louison, member of the NJM Politburo and minister of agriculture; Richard Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to the CSSR; Victor Burke, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that between the CSSR and Grenada there exist relations of friendship and cooperation that are constantly creating new opportunities for expanding political relations and mutually advantageous economic cooperation further.

The two premiers assessed the implementation of the agreements concluded in June 1980 and the possibility for expanding and deepening further mutual relations, based on principles of equality, friendly cooperation, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. Questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the NJM were also discussed.

The Czechoslovak side acquainted the Grenadian guests with the extensive social activity and initiative of the Czechoslovak people in the implementation of the CSSR's political, economic and social development in the coming period, and informed them about the objectives of Czechoslovak foreign policy in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The Grenadian side praised the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people in all spheres of social life. At the same time it said it valued the assistance and support provided by the Czechoslovak people to Grenada to strengthen its politico-economic independence.

It provided information about the Grenadian Government's current efforts to develop economic and social progress, about the fulfillment and other tasks of the program of economic development, with particular emphasis on eliminating unemployment, improving the population's standard of living and protecting natural resources.

It also provided information about the Grenadian Government's policy in connection with the dangerous developments in the Caribbean region and, above all, about the escalating threats of imperialist armed aggression against Grenada.

The Czechoslovak representatives valued the important successes Grenada has achieved under difficult conditions in the politico-economic and social spheres. It expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the Grenadian people and government agianst all intrigues of imperialist reactionary forces, which are trying to prevent progressive development in the country. They supported the combat determination of the people of Grenada under NJM leadership to continue the struggle to complete the economic and political changes and thus accomplish the strategic objectives of Grendada's revolution.

The Czechoslovak delegation praised Grendada's active endeavor in the international forum for the benefit of peace, security and socioeconomic justice, its important role in the results of the conference of the nonaligned countries' movement on developing island countries held in St. Georgez's, and its continual effort for having the Caribbean region declared and respected as a zone of peace, independence and development.

The representatives of the two countries expressed concern over the continuing growth of international tension and the deterioration of international relations. They unanimously affirmed that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente. They therefore declared the preservation of peace and the prevention of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, as the most important task of the present.

They expressed determination to continue the struggle to reinforce and deepen the process of detente, halt the arms race and adopt measures to activate and accelerate the disarmament process to the point of universal and total disarmament. In this connection tehy condemned the policy of feverish arms buildup by the United States and other NATO countries, oriented toward gaining military superiority. At the same time they voiced support for the disarmament initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

On this occasion, the CSSR representatives praised the positive position adopted by the Grenadian Government on the Political Declaration of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Janaury 1983.

The representatives of the two countries agreed that the correctness of the conclusions and positions contained in that document have been confirmed by the current development of events. The Czechoslovak representatives again drew attention to the fact that the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries, ruthlessly pressed for by the United States, will necessarily lead to a deterioration of the interntional situation and to upsetting the strategic equilibrium not only on a European, but also on a global scale.

The Czechoslovak representatives further stressed that in the event the NATO states accede to the fulfillment of this plan, the Warsaw Pact countries will be forced to consider adopting measures to ensure their security, as was already noted at the meeting of leading party and state functionaries of the socialist countries in Moscow on 18 June 1983. At the same time they emphasized that the Warsaw Pact states are striving to ensure that developments' in Europe do not take that turn, and that Europe is free of all nuclear weapons -- intermediate-range weapons as well as tactical weapons.

The two delegations agreed that a conclusion of a Treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO would significantly contribute to a general relaxation of tension. They expressed regret that this important peace initiative has until now remained unanswered by the NATO side.

The representatives of the two countries welcomed the USSR's new peace proposal to conclude a treaty banning the use of force in space and from space against earth.

The CSSR Premier provided information about the course and the results of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the CSCE. He said that the adoption of the final document by the Madrid meeting in this complex international situation was significant proof of the viability of the process that began in Helsinki, and was an act of political realism and commonsense. The two representatives voiced the conviction that the implementation of the conclusions of the Madrid meeting, especially in the military sphere, if the CSCE principles are consistently observed, will contribute improving the situation in Europe and in the world in general.

The representatives of the two countries agreed that the imperialist policy of diktat, confrontation, determination and redistribution of the "spheres of influence and vital interests," the escalation of aggressive actions and provocative incidents contributes to the aggravation of the international situation. They condemned the policy of imperialism, especially American imperialism, and its interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, of countries with socialist orientation and other developing countries. In particular, they condemned all attempts to apply economic sanctions, which -- together with creating crisis situations -- serve to justify a military presence and the building or expansion of military bases in various parts of the world. This is at variance with the interests of the nations that exist there.

In this connection, they regard it necessary to respect the UN Charter and support actions oriented toward maintaining peace, reinforcing security and the development of cooperation. They identify themselves with the principles of the sovereign equality of states, noninterference in internal affairs, forbearance from threatening force or using force. They oppose all attempts to violate the territorial integrity of other countries through direct or indirect forcible measures or to threaten to use them as this is at variance with international law and the UN Charter. They resolutely favor disputes between states being resolved exclusively by peaceful means, in such a way as not to jeopardize peace and security, and of a just solution being achieved quickly and on the bais of international law. They emphasized the need for the practical application of the right to nations' self-determination. At the same time they favored the liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism, the phenomena of neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

The two sides highly valued the results achieved at the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Countries in Delhi. Their policy in the interest of strengthening peace, disarmament, the elimination of the threat of war and local conflicts is a very valuable contribution to the efforts to stabilize international relations. Therefore strengthening trust and reinforcing the unity of this movement is acquiring an increasing importance and significance.

The delegations of the two countries voiced profound concern over the negative consequences of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, especially for the developing countries, and over its impact on the standard of living of the peoples of these countries.

The two sides agreed that restructuring international economic relations on just and democratic principles, and creating a new international economic order has become an urgent necessity.

Creating a new international information order is a just demand and a necessary component for the general democratization of contemporary international relations.

The two sides are following with concern the deteriorating situation in Central America and the Caribbean caused by the growing aggressiveness of the U.S. imperialist policy. They condemn the military maneuvers in the Central American region and other forms of the escalation of armed aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua, the escalating attacks on the independence of Cuba, Grenada and Surinam, and the brutal suppression of the patriotic forces in El Salvador, Guatemala and Chile. They expressed their solidarity with and support for the national liberation struggle of the people of these countries for independence and the right to independently decide their fates.

The two sides called for full observance of the territorial integrity of Belize and Guyana.

The two sides voiced solidarity with the government and the people of Cuba in building socialism and defending the revolutionary achievements. They called for an immediate restoration of Cuban sovereignty over Guantanamo territory, illegally occupied by the United States.

Guided by interest of maintaining peace in the world, they appreciate the efforts of the Contadora Group and the support all endeavors for a peaceful and just solution of the conflict situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

The two sides are in full solidarity with the peace of Chile and nations of other Latin American countries who are fighting against fascism and reaction, and for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms.

The two sides demand that the question of the Malvinas be resolved speedily and justly on the foundation of UN resolutions.

The two sides resolutely condemned the Israeli aggressive policy against the Arab countries and the continuing violence committed by Israel against the population of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. Here they stressed that the United States of America, which provides practically an unlimited power and support for Israel, also bears full responsibility for this Israeli antihumane and antidemocratic policy.

The two sides vehemently demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, also required by the appropriate UN resolutions. They expressed profound concern over the growing U.S. military intervention in Lebanon under the guise of multinational forces.

The two sides expressed their determination to support in every possible way the attainment of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, which must proceed from the realization of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state.

They underscored the irreplaceable role of the UN and the nonaligned movement in the process of searching for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem.

The representatives of the two countries affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, waged by Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO).

They reject the efforts of the Republic of South Africa to link the granting of independence to Namibia with Cuba's internationalist military presence in Angola.

They sharply condemn the aggressive policy and actions of the Government of the Republic of South Africa against the neighboring African countries, carried out with the knowledge and direct support of the imperialist forces.

They expressed the full support for the struggle of the people of the Republic of South Africa, led by the African National Congress (ANC) of the Republic of South Africa, for freedom and the liquidation of the racist apartheid regime in that country.

The two sides demand that the Indian Ocean and the adjacent regions be recognized as regions of peace. They empahsize that the existence and the construction of new military bases in the Indian Ocean is a threat to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of all states of the region.

They express full support for the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its international-political initiative, striving to ensure peace and the security for their state, and for normalization of relations with their neighboring countries.

The two sides express the conviction that the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran will be ended in the shortest possible time, a conflict that plays into the hands of imperialist forces as regards the realization of their plans in this part of the world.

The two sides fully support the initiatives of the three Indochinese countries to expand the dialogue with the ASEAN countries, and create a zone of peace, stability and mutual cooperation in Southeast Asia.

An agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the NJM and an agreement on air transportation between the CSSR Government and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada were signed during the visit. The two sides expressed interest in signing in the nearest future a cultural agreement and a trade protocol, on the basis of the results of the two delegations' talks.

At the end of the visit, Maurice Bishop, chairman of the NJM Politburo and Grenada prime minister conveyed to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, and to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal an official invitation to pay a visit to Grenada. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

FOJTIK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 16 OCT

LD161422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the CPCZ led by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union today.

The members of the delegation are: Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, heads of Central Committee departments; and other party workers in the ideological field.

During a week-long study visit to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, the delegation will learn about the experience of the CPSU in ideological work in the individual spheres of propaganda, agitation, mass media, education, science, and culture.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee.

BILAK GREETS ARRIVING FINNISH CP DELEGATION

LD180340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland, led by the party's chairman, Jouko Kajonoja, has arrived in Czechoslovakia by air at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other comrades.

REHOREK CONFERS WITH IRANIAN ENVOY 4 OCT

AU061203 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Jindirich Rehorek, the first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague yesterday Mohammad Ali Sarmadirad [spelling as published], ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the CSSR. During their talk the two representatives assessed certain aspects of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations and of the current international situation.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALIST DENIED ENTRY INTO CSSR

AU070819 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF] announces: Prof Paul Lendvai, deputy editor-in-chief and head of the ORF East European Office, was denied entry into Czechoslovakia at the Prague airport today. No reasons were given. He was compelled to return on the same Austrian Airlines plane to Vienna.

At the behest of ORF, Prof Lendavi should have conducted talks with the Czechoslovak Radio Service and the Prague Foreign Ministry about improving cooperation between the two radio services and particularly about improving the working conditions of ORF staff workers in Czechoslovakia.

Report on Incident

AU071554 [Editorial Report] The Austrian media on 6 and 7 October carry a number of items reporting that the CSSR authorities refused to allow Paul Lendavi, head of the Eastern Europe Office of the Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF], to enter the country on 6 October, and criticizing the action.

Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 7 October on page 2 reports that the ORF regards the incident as a "particularly gross insults," in view of the fact that Austrian Culture Days are now being held in Prague. "The ORF will protest with the appropriate Austrian and foreign authorities against this act," the paper adds.

Vienna Domestic Television Service at 1730 GMT on 6 October reports the incident adding that "Education Minister Helmut Zilk stated this evening in this context that he could only assume that this was a case of some excess by a subordinate organ. The minister stated verbatim: ' Precisely during the Austrian Culture Weeks in Prague and in view of the good negotiating climate and of the smooth cooperation between Austrian and Czechoslovak culture officials and artists, I cannot explain such proceedings. Both, as a minister and as a member of the Board of Directors of ORF, I regard such proceedings as an unfriendly act which should be remedied as soon as possible.'"

Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on the same day on page 2 carries a M.S. commentary on the incident, entitled "Bad Press," which points out that "a few days after the CSSR's official complaint about the manner in which the Austrian media were reporting about Czechoslovakia, the media of our northern neighbor are providing another shocking ground for being treated poorly by the Austrian public." The commentary continues: "Either people in Prague are speaking with a forked tongue or, there are two powers there that are opposing each other, or, an apology should be tended as soon as possible: Only in such a case could the CSSR save itself new complaints about a 'bad press.'"

SERVICES TO CITIZENS REPORTEDLY EXPANDING

AU121551 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] (CTK)--New service operations are cropping up all over the republic like "mushrooms after a rain." More than 600 of them have been set up in the Czech Socialist Republic since last April, when the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session adopted important conclusions for expanding and improving the standards of paid services; the figure for the Slovak Socialist Republic is more than 400. Apart from this, the existing operations have considerably expanded the range of their activities, enriching it with new, and frequently hither to unprovided, kinds of services. Thus, citizens can now order their garden to be plowed up, their water well clearned and disinfected, their ground samples to be evaluated in a laboratory, and so forth. Sometimes the developments are so rapid that the information supplied to the citizens cannot keep up with them. From this viewpoint we must appreciate the initiative shown by the Regional Organization for Technology Development in Local Economy in Ceske Budejovice, which opened a new information center in this regional city.

REPORTAGE ON 17 OCT VISIT OF ANDREY GROMYKO

Arrives in Berlin

LD171242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in the GDR on Monday for a friendly visit. He has been invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

At the flag-adorned Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Andrey Gromyko was very cordially welcomed by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, in the presence of Herman Axen, Politburo member of the secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Further on Arrival

LD171621 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin 17 Oct (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko, -- CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs arrived in the GDR on Monday for a friendship visit. Present were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov; the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; and the member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the group, Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev. Andrey Gromyko is accompanied by Viktor Kimplektov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and others.

Honecker-Gromyko Talks Reported

LD171837 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, held official talks on Monday in the SED Central Committee building that centered on bilateral and international questions.

Andrey Gromyko conveyed cordial greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko spoke in the course of their meeting on the numerous efforts and initiatives of the workers of both countries to fulfill the demanding tasks for guaranteeing a high increase in productivity in the national economy set by the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They expressed their conviction that the close fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, with its kernel of the unbreachable combat alliance of the SED and the CPSU, would continue to develop and strengthen successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as well as in full agreement with the spirit and the letter of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975.

Both statesmen praised the official visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May of this year as the start of a new stage in relations between their states, which opened new far-reaching perspectives for the deepening of cooperation. It was emphasized that the agreements concluded as a result of the friendship visit, especially those on economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to 1990 and beyond, as well as those on the basic direction of long-term cooperation between the GDR and USSR in the fields of science, technology and production up to the year 2000 were being rapidly initiated and realized.

At their exchange of views on the international situation, both sides noted that the world was currently at one of the most important but also critical moments in the struggle for peace and security. They condemned the military course of the U.S. Administration -- supported or toleratec by the other NATO states -- to destroy the existing military-strategic balance in the world by an unprecedented expansion of its military potential and an adventurist military doctrine to achieve military superiority over socialism as a serious danger to world peace. Both politicians described the planned stationing of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe as an attempt to create an additional nuclear potential for the U.S. of strategic importance. They emphasized that such a step, directed against the socialist states, was an act against peace of fundamental significance for the situation in Europe and the whole world.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko affirmed the position of both countries that an agreement in Geneva is still possible if the U.S. Administration abandons its destructive stance. A serious and realistic assessment of the situation was required as well as a positive reaction to the constructive proposals of the USSR. In this connection Erich Honecker spoke of the extraordinary significance of the declaration by Yuriy Andropov on 28 September 1983, which was made at a significant time for mankind.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the peace initiative of the socialist states contained in the Prague Declaration and the Moscow Statement had found a wide echo with all forces interested in peace and detente. They underlined that at the most recent meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia, the resolution of the fraternal states had again been shown to make all effort to prevent a nuclear inferno.

The two statesmen pointed out with due seriousness that in the event that new U.S. nuclear systems are sited in Western Europe, a new situation will arise. The Warsaw Pact states will then have no alternative but to take appropriate measures to preserve their security and a military balance under the changed conditions.

During the discussion, Erich Honecker explained to his guest the diverse steps that the GDR has taken, especially in relation to the Federal Republic, in awareness of the high degree of its shared responsibility for preserving and stabilizing peace. He stressed that any siting of new U.S. medium-range weapons in the FRG will also affect relations between the GDR and the FRG. This will not only place a burden on but actually put in question that which has been achieved so far and that which is still being striven for.

Andrey Gromyko briefed Erich Honecker on his talks with FRG Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He stressed in this respect that the Soviet side's attention was drawn to the FRG's special responsibility for preventing a new round in the nuclear arms race.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko expressed the view that the key to improving the world situation lies in concrete measures to reduce the threat of war, to limit arms, and for disarmament.

A qualitative and quantitative freeze on nuclear arms by all states possessing nuclear weapons, as well as a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, could be an important step toward this. It would also be of great importance to start discussing the proposal by the Warsaw Pact countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and the upholding of peaceful relations. The two sides warned against the danger of militarizing space, which the U.S. Administration is striving to do.

The two politicians assessed the results of the Madrid meeting as a possibility for giving a fresh impulse to detente and peaceful coexistence. They expressed the hope that all CSCE participating states will, with a sense of responsibility, contribute to success at the agreed conference on confidence and security-building measures.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko stressed that, in view of the present international situation, it is particularly important to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states further and to ensure the security of the alliance of fraternal states united in the Warsaw Pact. They reaffirmed that their countries will do the utmost, together with all political and social forces of goodwill, to promote security and cooperation in Europe, to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and to consolidate world peace.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, were for the GDR: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and Joachim Loeschner, chief of the USSR Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For the USSR: Viktor Komplektov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Vasiliy Makarov, chief adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Gennadiy Shikin, deputy chief of the Third European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Honecker Hosts Dinner

LD172147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner on Monday evening in Berlin in honor of Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister. Present were other members of GDR party and state leadership as well as the dignitaries accompanying Andrey Gromyko on his friendship visit.

Present at the dinner were members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee: Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann; Heinz Hoffmann; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Konrad Naumann; Alfred Neumann and Harry Tisch; Werner Jarowinskiy; Igne Lange and Guenter Schabowski; as well as Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and other figures.

Guests at the friendly gathering also included Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, and other diplomats from the Soviet Embassy.

On his arrival at the Unter den Linden Palace, hundreds of Berliners gave an enthusiastic welcome to the Soviet statesmen. With applause and placards they strongly expressed their support for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Honecker Toast at Dinner

LD171957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker's toast on the occasion of the dinner in honor of Andrey Gromyko on Monday in Berlin has the following text:

I welcome you most cordially, dear Andrey Andreyevich, and the comrades accompanying you in the GDR. Your visit offers us a valuable opportunity for an exchange of views on current questions of international politics, on the joint activities for the prevention of the danger of a nuclear world war, and for the securing of peace. With deep satisfaction we can take note of full agreement in our views after the talks which we held again today in a fraternal atmosphere. They confirmed again the strength of the firm combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU, the indestructible alliance between the GDR and the USSR.

This is a time of heightened international conflict at the center of which stands, in the final analysis, the existence or nonexistence of mankind. In the whole world people are filled with serious concern for peace. Whether one looks at Asia, Africa, Central America or the Near East -- the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and politicians of similar views attempt to force their will on nations by threat and use of military force.

Europe, which trod the path of increased stability on the basis of peaceful coexistence in the 1970's, is to be robbed of all the fruits of detente, if the imperialist arms drivers have their way, and is to become in its western half the battlefield for a nuclear war. This is expressed in the declared intention of Washington to still begin the stationing of new first-strike weapons this year in accordance with the Brussels NATO missiles decision. This would further escalate the international situation and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, which for over 6 and a 1/2 decades since the Great October Revolution has always been the pioneer and the bulwark of the struggle for peace, is working consistently, especially at the present time for the true interests of the peoples. It is opposing the United States' adventurist course with its policy of consolidation of security and peaceful coexistence of the peoples. With a high sense of responsibility and with its constructive and flexible approach, it is striving to guarantee arms limitation and reduction in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security by means of the necessary agreements.

In my talks with our esteemed friend and comrade, Yuriy Andropov, and with the other comrades of the Soviet party and state leadership, the unswerving, passionate commitment to the cause of peace, for the most important vital interest of mankind, was each time most impressively confirmed. Our party, our state, and our people have the highest regard for this. We fully agree with the statement which Comrade Yuriy Andropov made on 28 September to the world public that everything conceivable, everything at all possible must be done to safeguard peace. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states the GDR, too, will continue to spare no effort and will use all its strength to see that mankind is spared a nuclear inferno.

A successful conclusion of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States would, we are firmly convinced, have lasting effects for peace and the improvement of the international situation. In our country we well understand why the United States is sticking to its destructive positions and what its purpose is. Obviously it wants to implement its missile deployment at any price; it wants to gain time and deceive the peoples.

All the more resolute is the GDR's support for the stance of the Soviet Union, which from the very first day was aimed at achieving a mutually acceptable agreement. The USSR's readiness not to posses one more missile, one more aircraft, or one more warhead in Europe than the NATO states, its porposal to free Europe of nuclear weapons of medium-range and any tactical nature at all, are convincing proof of its will for peace.

As the Madrid meeting showed, solutions can be achieved through negotiations even in the currently complicated international conditions. In Geneva too they are still possible as long as U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles have not been sited in Western Europe.

We share your view, Andrey Andreyevich, on stopping the development which would arise as a reuslt of a new round in the nuclear arms race and threaten world peace, and on achieving a return to reason so that peoples can get on with their peaceful cooperation. This would, as the recent demonstrations in East and West prove, correspond with both the interests as well as the will of the peoples.

The government of our neighbor country, the FRG, bears a major responsibility in this respect. All the more so as, the nearer we come to the end of this year, the so-called two-track NATO decision is to become a pure deployment decision. The instigators of the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles well know that in the event of a deployment, the Warsaw Pact states will take the necessary countermeasures in the interests of the peoples in order to continue to guarantee the future military-strategic balance.

Friendship, mutual respect, trust, and close cooperation characterize relations between our parties, states, and peoples. In all situations we stand alongside one another as reliable, loyal comrades-in-arms.

I ask you, esteemed Andrey Andreyevich, to convey to Yuriy Andropov the most cordial greetings of the communists and all working people of our socialist German state, the GDR. Together we are successfully implementing the arrangements agreed on during the visit to the USSR by our party and state delegation in May. They accord fully with the requirements of socialist progress with the basic directions of our long-term cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000.

On the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we will continue to contribute to the strenthening of the entire socialist community. Its unity and cohesion is today more than ever a decisive factor for peace and stability in international relations.

Once again I would like to stress the fraternal nature and the valuable results of our talks. For the further implementation of the joint peace strategy of socialism, this is of great importance.

Gromkyo Departs for Home

LD180819 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0901 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chariman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, ended his friendship visit to the GDR on Tuesday morning and left for the Soviet Union. He was seen off very cordially at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, in the presence of Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Other GDR public figures were present at the flag-adorned airport for Andrey Gromyko's departure. Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, was also present. A joint communique on the results of the friendship visit has been agreed on.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the GDR by Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, including reports on his meetings in East Berlin with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the GDR Council of State, see the Eastern Europe section of the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER WRITES ON ANNIVERSARY OF GDR 7 OCT

For an article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, published on 7 October 1983 in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, First Edition, pp 4-5, entitled, "With the Soviet Union Along the Path of Successes," See the Eastern Europe section of the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

VOGEL WARNS OF CONSEQUENCES FOLLOWING MISSILES

LD171658 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Oct (DPA) -- The GDR government official responsible for humanitarian affairs, East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, has said that in the event that U.S. medium-range missiles are sited in the Federal Republic, German family reunification and the purchase of prisoners' releases will suffer..

In an interview on the ARD [West German television's first channel] "Kontraste" program, Vogel commented on the letter from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in which Honecker warns of an "ice age" in intra-German relations.

Vogel said in this respect, according to SENDER FREIES BERLIN (SFB) press offices that the letter to Kohl speaks about the possibility of the" worst coming to the worst", and that he must be prepared for this. The lawyer let it be known that East Berlin will not sell its policy for Western currency. According to SFB, Vogel was speaking before Western cameras for the first time. He also called in the interview for a "coalition of reason", through which conflicts between the two German states could be eliminated. If there were such a "coalition" even more family reunification could take place than previously. Vogel did not exclude the possibility in this respect of also reducing the age limit for GDR citizens allowed to travel to the West. An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA by the SFB press office.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEES FISCHER, OTHERS

AU161439 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, and Erwin Lanc, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria; as well as Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade, and Erich Schmidt, state secretary in the Austrian Ministry for Trade, Commerce, and Industry, met for further talks on Wednesday. They discussed steps on developing the bilateral relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria, in particular in the political and economic fields.

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE OF PRC SONG-DANCE GROUP

AU170751 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 13 October on page 7 carries an 800-word report by Gerd Schoenfelder entitled "Vitality and Beauty of a 1000-Year-old Culture" on the performance of the Sichuan song and dance group from the PRC at the 27th Berlin Festival. The report, which appears next to a photograph showing girls in their national costumes during the performance, praises "the exquisite artistic event" which showed the traditions and art customs of the Chinese people that were "lovingly maintained and newly developed" by the Sichuan group. The article refers to the "artistic superiority of the passionate folklore scenes which repeatedly received spontaneous applause from the audience" and continues by reporting on Sichuan Province with its different nationalities whose different cultures were represented in the ensemble program. The article then describes the individual performances stressing the variety in the dramatic composition and various solo musical performances.

STRELETZ RECEIVES FINNISH MILITARY DELEGATION

LD111347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army (NVA), today received a delegation of officers from the Finnish Defense Forces. The delegation is led by Colonel (Aimo Antero Airola), commander of an officers' academy.

During the cordial meeting in the Defense Ministry, Col Gen Streletz briefed the guests on how members of the NVA are carrying out their humanist task of protecting peace and the achievements of the working people. He described this visit by the officers' delegation as an expression of the consistently developing good and friendly relations between the two states and their armies.

Present at the discussion was Colonel (Raimo Einari Sihvola), defense attache at the Finnish Republic's embassy in the GDR.

GDR-USSR YOUTH FESTIVAL HELD IN KIEV 12-16 OCT

For reportage on a festival of Soviet and East German youth held in Kiev 12-16 October 1983, including the text of an appeal to world youth carried by ADN International Service in German on 15 October, see the Eastern Europe section of the 14 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KADAR TO VISIT POLAND 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD171748 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest: A Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar will leave for Poland in the next few days. The delegation has been invited for an official, friendly visit by the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council and the Council of Ministers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARJAI'S VISIT TO FRG

Meets With Kohl

LD141237 Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Cologne, October 13 (MTI) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany received Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, currently on an official visit to the FRG, in Bonn Thursday afternoon.

During the nearly one-hour meeting, the two politicians discussed international and bilateral issues. It was stated that in the present tense international situation the dialogue of countries of diverging social systems has to be maintained and cooperation strengthened in the interest of the settlement of controversial issues.

The chancellor of Federal Germany expressed his wish to visit Hungary next year. The sides discussed the development of world economic issues and key issues of bilateral economic, commercial and financial relations.

Prior to his meeting with Helmut Kohl, Jozsef Marjai held talks with senior officials of the Federal Bank in Frankfurt Thursday. FRG bank officials stated that the bankers of Federal Germany termed it important to promote East-West economic relations and strengthen financial cooperation, especially in the present increasingly difficult international economic situation.

Thursday evening, Managers of industrial enterprises gave a dinner in honour of Jozsef Marjai in Dusseldorf.

Holds Talks With Genscher

LD142333 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, October 14 (MTI) -- Today, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai held talks in Bonn with West German Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs, on topical world political and European issues and bilateral relations.

The two sides agreed that the only reasonable alternative of settling international issues is through negotiation. Jozsef Marjai pointed out that preconditions for genuine progress can only be created if the security interests of the socialist countries are taken into consideration.

It was stated that the two governments have identical views on endeavours to further develop bilateral relations.

Concludes Talks

LD151830 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, October 15 (MTI) -- Prior to his departure from Bonn, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai had a lengthy discussion with Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg on the international monetary situation, the work of international monetary organizations, necessary measures and possibilities for bilateral cooperation.

Areas were marked out for common measures to strengthen bilateral monetary and credit links and expand economic relations, cooperation schemes and goods traffic.

Today Jozsef Marjai arrived in Munich and held talks with Anton Jaumann, state minister for economy and transport of Bavaria, which is Hungary's most important partner in the FRG. The talks concentrated on the development of Hungarian export which, after last year's slight decline, is again on the increase.

During the day the deputy prime minister held talks with Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss on bilateral relations and topical international issues mainly concerning Europe and East-West relations.

The talks were attended by Hungarian Ambassador Peter Kovari. Having concluded the official visit, Jozsef Marjai has left the FRG for Budapest.

Returns to Budapest

LD162109 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest from the FRG. Present at the Ferihegy Airport was Norman Dencker, FRG ambassador to Hungary.

SARLOS SEES OFF DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION

LD171958 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP political Committee and prime minister, leader of the Hungarian delegation to attend the 37th meeting of the Council of CEMA, left Budapest for Berlin, GDR, Monday.

The members of the delegation are: Ferenc Havansi, member of the HSWP political committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative at CEMA; Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the national planning office; Janos Nagy, undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry; and State Secretary Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the National Material and Price Office.

At Ferihegy airport the delegation was seen off by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP political committee and deputy prime minister; Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi; and State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, president of the government's information office. Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, the ambassador to Hungary of the GDR was also there.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPEAL TO HALT ARMS RACE

LD171515 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP) -- The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party calls the attention of the Polish society to the dangerous development of the international situation that threatens the future of world peace.

The United States and its chief allies on the European Continent, the NATO member countries undertake steps aimed at enhancing the arms race. A menace of a nuclear disaster keeps growing. A peaceful existence of the nations of Europe and the world becomes ever more precarious.

An imperialist policy of force and dictate, the instigating of new hotbeds of tension, brutal interference into the internal affairs of the socialist countries are to serve as substitutes for a policy of peaceful coexistence and detente. The most reactionary militarist forces that tend to step up war psychosis are gaining an upper hand. Voices questioning the durability of territorial and political order following the Second World War are being sounded in the NATO countries. Those voices are meant to encourage revisionist and revanchist trends in the FRG to put into question the inviolability and durability of Poland's western frontier.

The aggravated arms race is aimed at gaining a military edge by the U.S. and its allies over the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Treaty. The imperialist drive at crossing out the balance of forces that for decades now have halted them from entering the war path. Now, they intend to reach their goal by deploying new American nuclear-tipped missiles on the territory of some West European states, including the FRG. Present stockpiles of mass annihilation weapons are not sufficient for them. New, more frightening missiles are also to become an instrument in the policy of a nuclear blackmail vis-a-vis socialist countries.

At present, a military blackmail constitutes an integral part of a confrontation-bound course that also comprises the sphere of ideology, policy and economics. The Polish People's Republic has become a subject of a particularly vehement attack by the Government of the United States when it entered the road of confrontation with the countries of the socialist community.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries stated that they will undertake appropriate steps for preserving balance of forces in Europe. The Soviet Union and its allies, aware of the material, political and moral consequences of this forced step, voice their support for the negotiations that should result in ensuring an equal sense of security to all the sides involved and in opening the road to arresting the arms race.

The Central Committee of the PUWP calls on the Polish working class and all the working people to display vigilance towards imperialist policy of armaments to decidely protest the forces questioning world peace.

The Central Committee of the PUWP voices its conviction that the voice from Poland, a country and a nation that restored the destroyed and burnt towns and villages to life, will be heeded by world public opinion. This voice will resound in harmony with the will of hundreds of millions of people actively opposing today the forces of reaction, revanchism and aggression. Let us not permit the forces of aggression and war operate with impunity.

The moment is grave. We must oppose the unity of our nation in the struggle for the preservation of peace to mad attempts to push the world to the brink of atomic disaster. Every Polish patriot should consolidate this unity.

The unity of the nation in the face of the growing atomic blackmail and anti-communist actions of the imperialist camp, in the struggle to maintain a sense of security and to preserve peace, is the question of supreme importance.

The Central Committee of the PUWP greets the forces of progress and democracy fighting for the preservation of life on earth, for peaceful coexistence and for establishing lasting guarantees of peaceful development of the world.

The Central Committee declares its support for all those who counteract the deployment of new nuclear weapons on the European Continent by the U.S.

In the contemporary world, there is no more important line of division that the one opposing the love of life, peaceful development of an individual and the entire nations, free of fear of atomic destruction, to the threat of nuclear war.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REVIEWS MADRID CSCE DOCUMENT

LD180120 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 Oct (PAP) -- A debate to analyze the CSCE Madrid document and its effects for Poland's interior and foreign relations and attended by members of ministry officials and central offices responsible for foreign relation was held here today. The debate was chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski who gave his political appraisal of the course and outcome of the Madrid meeting and reviewed the significance of the CSCE process in the shaping of international situation.

Summing up the discussion that followed, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozedwiejacz [spelling of name as received] said the speakers pointed to Poland's consistent strivings for a genuine realization of the CSCE's recommendations. The discussants expressed hope that other countries will approach the recommendation in the similar way giving up their economic and political restrictions against Poland, incompatible with both the CSCE Final Act and the Madrid document, they said.

JARUZELSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO CEMA MEETING

LD172017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation from our country under the leadership of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Berlin for the 37th Session of CEMA. The delegation is made up of Mandred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committees; Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Polish permanent representative to CEMA; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers; Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy; Jerzy Wozniak, minister of the Office of Materials Management; Ernest Kucza, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry; Henryk Konopacki, permanent representative to CEMA; Polish deputy and experts.

At Warsaw airport the delegation was seen off by members of party and state authorities led by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. GDR Ambassador to Poland Horst Neubauer was also present.

PRP-USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED

LD172108 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A cultural and scientific cooperation plan between Poland and the Soviet Union for 1984-85 has been signed in the Foreign Ministry in Warsaw. Scientific cooperation is particularly favorable for us, because it ensures access to the latest achievements of Soviet science and technology. As a result of this cooperation many students, post-graduate students and specialists will go to the Soviet Union every year for scientific training. The plan also includes direct cooperation between academies of science of the two countries and between eight Soviet higher schools and their Polish counterparts. The adopted document is also comprised of many important decisions in the sphere of culture and art. The days of Polish culture in the Soviet Union in the next year on the occasion of 40th anniversary of People's Poland are worth mentioning, because they are planned on a broad scale.

The signing ceremony was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Waldemar Swirgon, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

REPORT ON PPR-CSSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU171456 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Oct 83 p 7

[Jerzy Goleviewski report: "Higher Turnover, Punctual Supplies"]

[Text] After 3/4 of the year has passed, one can say that cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia is proceeding favorably. Trade turnover will amount to R1.6 billion, which is over 8 percent more than last year.

This can be attributed to the punctual performance of contracts that had been signed earlier, as well as additional agreements. According to information from the Trade Inspectorate in Prague, 75 percent of the planned imports from Czechoslovakia to Poland have already been fulfilled. Our exports to the CSSR are in a somewhat worse situation (69 percent), which can be explained by the fact that these exports are not planned until the final quarter of the year.

Prospects for next year also appear interesting. The Trade Inspectorate intends to apply greater pressure than before on increasing imports to Poland. The purpose of this is to guarantee supplies of raw materials, spare parts, and market goods for our industry. Promotional activities are also planned for our exports on a larger scale than before.

A topic that is bound to become important again next year is coproduction and specialization. Many of the coproduction contracts between the industries of both countries have expired and it is essential to renew them.

As part of our economic cooperation and trade, we will continue to import market goods from Czechoslovakia. Therefore, the Polish market will receive, among other things, upholstery covers, drapes, rugs, corsetry, glass, glastics, furniture, automobiles, motorcycles, and automatic washers from the CSSR, just as it has done previously.

PRESS VIEWS CC DEBATE, WARSAW PACT, WALESA

LD150842 Warsaw PAP in English 0722 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw 15 Oct -- The 13th plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party's Central Committee, which opened here yesterday, is the undisputed number one domestic headline-maker in Warsaw dailies today.

Apart from a general report on the course of yesterday's debate, the papers print the texts of summaries of the PUWP CC Political Bureau report on the party's ideological tasks in the materialization of the line laid down by the 9th PUWP Congress, which was read by Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, the speech on ideological premises for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of People's Poland, due next year, which was delivered by PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski, and the speech on the party's personnel policy, made by head of the PUWP CC Personnel Department Tadeusz Dziekan. The inauguration of the 33rd congress of the Polish Teachers' Union ZNP and a report saying that 407 people have availed themselves of the Amnesty Act so far are the other key domestic stories today.

Among foreign reports, front-page prominence today is given to the two-day meeting of foreign ministers from Warsaw Treaty countries, which wound up in Sofia yesterday. Papers print the main points of the communique issued at the end of the meeting.

Among the other major foreign stories are the reports on the third day of anti-government protest in Chile, preparations for a week of anti-nuclear protest campaign scheduled to start in the Federal Republic of Germany today, and President Reagan naming William Clark the new U.S. secretary for the interior.

"There is still room for hope for peace and a chance for disarmament compromise and agreement both in Europe and worldwide," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said today while summing up the outcome of the meeting in Sofia of foreign ministers from Warsaw Treaty countries.

"Such hope is the more needed today as the planned deadline for installing by NATO new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is drawing nearer," the paper added.

Making reference to the Warsaw Treaty ministers' call for continuing Geneva talks next year in case they fail to end in success this year, provided that NATO countries give up their nuclear missiles deployment deadlines, ZYCIE said it expects the call "to be approved by a considerable proportion of public opinion in Western Europe, as the latter is concerned over the threats to European security which would be posed by the new U.S. nuclear missiles systems".

"The willingness expressed in Sofia to continue the tough but indispensable dialogue contradicts the Western claims that the Soviet Union seeks to break Geneva talks," ZYCIE went on. "These negotiations both can and should continue to provide a platform which makes it possible to reach agreement on disarmament."

The Warsaw Treaty states' appeal to NATO countries for concentrating their efforts on ruling out the deployment of new U.S. missiles "is a call for commonsense and for common actions to reach agreement serving the interests of all nations," the paper opined. "Outruling such an agreement means acceptance of a call for a new nuclear arms race on our continent and taking up by individual NATO governments of the responsibility for the possible effects of such actions.

"It is the unchangeable objective of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to strengthen peace and security at an ever lower and not ever higher level. And it is at that plane first of all that socialist countries would like to have peace idalogue with NATO countries," the paper summed up.

Commentaries by Western press and broadcasting stations on the Polish authorities' reaction to the Nobel Peace Prize having been granted to Lech Walesa "are a typical example of propaganda designed to present the stance of Polish authorities in a caricature-like manner," TRYBUNA LUDU said today.

"The point is that the Nobel Prize jury was making its choice under a specific political climate created around Poland by the U.S.A. and those most belligerently biased of the Western states.

"In this sense it is clear that Ronald Reagan had his share in the Oslo decision. It is out of his inspiration that an anti-communist crusade is being developed, being carried out with particular brutality against Poland," which has led to "an unprecedented mobilisation of a whole anti-communist front in the West. At the same time this put organizations and institutions more or less independent of governments under a vast pressure unknown in the time when the configuration of international relations was based upon the principles of detente and dialogue," the paper opined.

TRYBUNA went on to say that "the mechanism of pressure works within all the Western states. Every political grouping which 'flows against the tide' with respect to its assessment of the situation in Poland becomes an object of assaults for playing the role of a foreign agent.

"This is all the more true in the countries whose governments have been particularly strongly engaged in the policy of confrontation against Poland. This is true, for example, of France, where the stance of the communists, which differs from that policy, is one of the pretexts used by the right wing in their campaign to remove communists from the Government."

"Also within the Atlantic alliance itself, manifestations of such 'flowing against the tide' have not been eliminated as can be seen from the example of Greece, who perceives positive changes in Poland and opposes Reagan's policy of sanctions, for which she is being treated as the ugly duckling at NATO or EEC conferences.

"In this atmosphere, voices of those of the Western politicians and commentators, who received the Nobel Prize jury's decision with criticism or reserve required a large portion of political non-conformity or even courage, although they are not deficient in substantive arguments," the paper said.

'EXTENSIVE EXCERPTS' OF 11 OCT NEWS CONFERENCE

AU1715l1 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Oct 83 pp 1, 5

[Jerzy Gonczarski report]

[Text] A press conference for foreign journalists took place at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 11 October. Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions. Here are extensive excerpts from this conference.

[Question from THE LOS ANGELES TIMES] Will the fact that Lech Walesa has been awarded the Nobel Prize have any influence on the way the government and the press treat him?

[Urban] No. A Nobel Prize or any other prize has never altered the course of events in any country. And this award will not alter the course of events in Poland in any way. The Polish Government is steadfastly continuing its programmatic line as laid down by the Ninth PZPR Congress. This is the line of socialist renewal, a program of accord and struggle. No outside interference will alter this line, not even by a millimeter. This year's Nobel Prize comes as no surprise to us. It is quite simply one of the very many awards and incentives received from the West by Polish citizens who possess a destructive attitude toward their own country. This small number of Poles who actively support the policy of the United States and NATO against Poland and the socialist community are receiving numerous moral and material incentives from the West. This year's recipient of the Nobel Prize, ironically called the peace prize, has himself been helped by many monetary prizes. American universities alone have granted him six honorary doctor's degrees. He holds an honorary doctorate from Harvard, Columbia, Alberta, De Paul in Chicago, Fordham, and Notre Dame Universities. Not even a hundred such doctorates and a thousand prizes will alter the balance of power in Poland and our politics. For the overwhelming majority of Poles are distinguishing very well between socialist Poland's raison d'etat and the intentions of NATO policy that treats Poland as a tool in political confrontation. Declarations made by many Western politicians and an uncounted number of Western press commentaries on the Oslo decision clearly say that this year's Nobel Prize is aimed at sharpening the divisions in Europe and at conflicts and is against peace and coexistence. This is not the first and certainly not the last episode of the antisocialist crusade. You believe, ladies and gentleman, that the event which is the subject of the question is one of great importance to us. Unfortunately, Polish society has much greater problems and worries than yet another piece of Reagan's mischief, but this time sponsored by Oslo.... It is enough to look around Poland to perceive this. The award has aroused mixed feelings in Poland. Confusion is the dominant feeling. This year's Nobel Prize confirms the political ideas expressed by our government, including the idea that the splits and conflicts in Poland today are inspired from abroad. The prize will help the government which I represent since it will show all citizens the correctness and accuracy of what we are saying on this subject.

[Question from EL PAIS] Will the Polish authorities let Lech Walesa go and receive his prize and will they let him back into the country?

[Urban] The Polish authorities are not dealing with this matter, and the militia office in Gdansk, just like every militia office, examines such matters only after an application for a passport has been submitted.

[Question from EL PAIS] Does Polish law foresee the possibility of refusing a Polish citizen reentry to Poland after a trip abroad?

[Urbanz] No, Polish law does not foresee such a possibility, unless the citizen has lost his Polish citizenship.

[Question from ASSOCIATED PRESS] Well, is there a possibility that if Lech Walesa did indeed go to Oslo to receive his Nobel Prize, he would be deprived of his citizenship?

[Urban] I do not indulge in speculations.

[Question from ABC] Lech Walesa has already said thathe intends to donate money from the Nobel Prize to the agricultural fund, and since this fund is meant to be administered jointly by the church and the state, do you foresee any difficulties?

[Urban] It is difficult for me to foresee anything, since there is still no law on foundations in existence on whose basis a foundation deciding on the acceptance of money would arise.

[Question from NEPSZABADSAG] What do you think of the development of the trade unions? Do you believe there is progress?

[Urban] There is progress. In September a quarter of a million new members joined the new trade unions. There are 17,000 factory trade unions in existence. Eight national trade unions have been registered to date. A congress of the teachers' union is planned for the immediate future.

The development of the trade union movement interests the government, particularly from the point of view of joint activity. This joint activity is very difficult because of all the matters currently involved in it. There are several such matters which are the subject of intensive work between the trade unions and the government, in particular the matter of increasing consulations with the trade unions on the new wages system. Meetings between representatives from individual trade union federations and government representatives will take place on this subject.

One of the problems the government is encountering is the considerable pressure to increase wages, an increase which exceeds the growth in production. Right now the government is working on a concept for group work contracts. When it has been worked out, it will be submitted to the trade unions for consultations. We believe these will be difficult.

Ways of guaranteeing money for cultural, education, and recreational activity inside work places and ways of allocating this money from factory social funds and from the central cultural development fund are being examined together with the trade unions. There are considerable differences in opinion on this subject, not only between the trade unions and the government, but also among the authorities themselves.

The concept of an industrial health service is also a thorny issue. Trade unions are in favor of increasing factory health services but the government prefers a health service available to all, arguing that capital and equipment will be better utilized this way. This matter requires a compromise.

The trade unions are demanding consultations on decisions concerning prices. In the government's opinion reviewing next year's annual plan with the trade unions will be of key importance, and we envisage consultative talks with representatives from the national trade unions and with representatives from the 207 largest factories. We are particularly concerned about talks on the growth rate of people's incomes compared to the rise in the cost of living, and on prices and social policy. In other words, we wish to talk about systemic issues, and not discuss individual prices.

A considerable problem is relations between self-management bodies and the trade unions. The trade unions are demanding a clearer demarcation of powers between the two. This demands a more uniform interpretation of the laws on trade unions and on workers self-management bodies.

Trade unions are demanding permission for wider economic activity than ever before. They mean activity that would guarantee them a material base. This is also the subject of talks with the state administration, which fears that the trade unions would concentrate on economic activity at the cost of their remaining statutory tasks. We are also afraid of the financial loss that would result from the lack of experience. We are proposing experiments on a smaller scale.

[Question from LE FIGARO] Is a trip by General Jaruzelski to Moscow foreseen for this month?

[Urban] Polish-Soviet talks at the highest level are a constant practice -- a practice which of course reflects the closeness of relations between Poland and the Soviet Union. I do foresee such a meeting, but I cannot give the date for it yet because such dates are announced officially and I do not wish to beat the communique to it.

In reply to another question from the LE FIGARO correspondent regarding when the report of the PZPR Central Committee Commission set up to explain the circumstances, facts, and causes of social conflicts in PPR history will be published, J. Urban replied that this report will be published soon. The publication of the report, J. Urban said, will be regarded as proof of our political honesty and of the progressing stability of the life of the country. It will show that we can already afford to discuss all these difficult matters. J. Urban stressed that domestic forces have played a part in creating many crises and conflict situations; their representations have been functioning and are still functioning in the political arena in Poland.

In reply to questions asked by ABC, LOS ANGELES TIMES, and ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondents concerning a recent TV documentary on the espionage activity of some U.S. diplomats formerly accredited to Poland, J. Urban stressed that the Polish authorities have always protested and will always protest all forms of interference in our domestic affairs. Interference, J. Urban said, is comprised not only of espionage, but also includes the sending of equipment and money to the underground, as well as provocative programs from foreign stations broadcasting in Polish.

PAP REPORTS ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

PPR Anniversary

LD172339 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

["PUWP CC Resolution on Marking Poland's 40th Anniversary (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] The 13th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee passed a resolution on the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish People's Republic.

The Central Committee expressed an opinion that the celebrations marking the four decades of People's Poland should become a period of general and serious discussion on the road traversed so far, on the prerequisites of our attainments and the sources of shortcomings, on socialist transformations and their significance for the nation. The celebrations should help shape in the social consciousness an objective image of modern Poland, particularly in face of attempts at undermining the values of People's Poland's attainments by ideological and political opponents of socialism.

The celebrations should promote the nation's conviction that difficult problems of the national destinies could be resolved solely by drawing on the People's Poland achievements, basing on its major material potential and cadres and in fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries. [as received] The road to revival of the socialist homeland consists in concerted efforts of all the patriotic forces, in well-organized and disciplined work, social order and initiative.

The Central Committee approved the ideological and programmatic premises for the anniversary's celebrations, put both the party authorities and its members under the obligation to initiate social activities to this end and gather most outstanding and prestigious citizens for setting up social committees for supervising the celebrations that are sponsored by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON.

The Central Committee also called on all the social circles to participate in active preparations for the jubilee.

The Central Committee expressed a conviction that the jubilee of People's Poland will bear fruit in multiplying material and spiritual achievements of the nation and in new attainments in the field of materializing the idea of national agreement and rebirth as a basis for further development of the socialist Poland.

Ideological Tasks

LD172359 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 17 Oct 83

["PUWP CC 13th Plenum on Ideological Tasks of the Party (Summary of Resolution)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] The PUWP CC approves the assessments and directions of the party's ideological work presented in the report of the Political Bureau and in the address of the CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, and adopts them as the guidelines for the party work in the period prior to the 10th PUWP Congress.

The basic tasks of the party at the present stage of socialist building were mapped out by the 9th PUWP Extraordinary Congress.

Implementing the programme of the congress in accordance with the line of socialist renewal, the line of struggle, agreement and reforms, adopted by the congress, we have pushed away the greatest danger posed by the anti-socialist forces. At present the party, the working class and the entire society face the necessity to consolidate the process of stabilization, establish permanent control of inflation phenomena and create the conditions for harmonious economic development and socialist rebirth of the life in the country.

Those tasks are implemented under the circumstances of international situation sharpened by the aggressive policy of imperialist forces and the political struggle in the country fanned up by them.

This calls for a stubborn struggle of the party, its committees and organizations and members to unite all patriotic forces in defence of peace, the country's security, internal order, and striving to control the results of the crisis and return onto the road of economic development.

Consolidation of Marxist-Leninist ideological unity of the party requires the utmost concern. In their ideological work the party, its committees and organizations should be guided by the principle of unity of ideology, policy and economics. Political and ideological initiatives which serve the genuine consolidation of bonds with the working class and all working people is of primary importance. The Central Committee recommends to perfect the system of social consultations and increase the role of trade unions in them, to expand direct contacts of the social and material interests of the working people is the fundamental duty of the party. All that infringes upon socialist principles of social justice should be firmly eliminated from our life.

Consolidation of the socialist state, development of democracy, expansion of (?agreement) of the nation's patriotic forces and restoration of conditions of equilibrium and development to economy is one of the supreme tasks of the party. Institutions of people's rule should be consolidated and the professional, political and moral level of the apparatus of state and economic administration should be raised. The party committee and organizations must continue to develop actions [word indistinct] of development of the PRON.

Coming out for full respect of religious practices of all churches and denominations in Poland, for the shaping of relations between the state and the Church concordant with the interests of People's Poland, the party at the same time recognized as inadmissible the manifestations of militant clericalism and religious intolerance, the abuse of pastoral robes or place of religious worship for political activities incompatible with interests of People's Poland, violating the legal order and social peace.

The CC considers the struggle to ensure Marxism-Leninism predominate role in the intellectual life of the country a particularly important task.

The 2nd all-Poland theoretical-ideological party conference should be convened prior to the 10th PUWP Congress to discuss major theoretical problems connected with preparations for the congress of a perspective programme of the PUWP.

A long-term conception of development of national education system should be mapped out. Party organizations at schools and universities should be consolidated, should help raising the level of teaching and counteract the influence of anti-socialist groupings and propaganda centres on youth.

Access of the broadest masses to culture should be expanded, as should be cultural exchange with socialist countries. While drawing on values of culture of socialist countries, we must oppose everything that infringes upon cultural identity of the nation.

The Central Committee stressed the importance of expanded ideological cooperation between the PUWP and CPSU and other parties of the socialist countries. At the same time the PUWP will consolidate cooperation with the entire international communist and workers' movements joining in the struggle of world forces of peace and progress.

The struggle waged in our country is not only our internal problem but constitutes an integral part of a global conflict between capitalism and socialism. Let progress in stabilizatoin and normalization in the country and our common voice confirm the invariably peaceful intentions of Poland.

Accountability, Elections

LD180833 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Oct 83

["Resolution of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum on the holding of the accountability and election campaign (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP) -- In accordance with the PZPR statute, the end of 1983-beginning of 1984 marks the date for the powers of the authorities of primary, factory, [words indistinct] town, regional, and voivodship level. The accountability and election campaign in Army party organizations is to be held to the okrug and branches of the Armed Forces [vidy voysk] level.

At the accountability and election meetings and conferences, there will be a thorough evaluation of the level of implementation of the resolutions of the 9th congress and the resolutions of the PZPR Central Committee in party organizations. There will also be assessments of the implementation of personal decisions and proposals adopted at the precongress accountability and election campaign and during the accountability campaign at the end of 1982-beginning of 1983. Work programs will be adopted for the coming period of office for the full implementation of the resolutions of the 9th congress. Party organizations will elect their authorities and control bodies.

The campaign should promote an improvement in the work of all party organizations and committees, consolidation of their ties with the milieus and an increase in their ability to effectively solve everyday problems of these milieus. The campaign should also serve to create conditions for the development of individual activeness of every party member.

The meetings and conferences should concentrate on the dissemination and implementation of ideological contents of the 13th plenum, on consistently applying the principles of social justice, and on combating negative phenomena in public life.

Interest should also focus on assessing the implementation of the economic reform and of the austerity and anti-inflationary programs, on laying down tasks to improve the effectiveness of management, to increase discipline, and to upgrade the organization of labor.

Attention should be paid also to questions of stabilizing the sociopolitical life on the plane of the accord of the nation's patriotic forces and the struggle against the political opponent, to creating conditions for further consolidating the union movement, self-management bodies, social organizations, youth unions, and for their cooperation on the basis of the socialist principles of Poland's political system.

The PZPR Central Committee has decided to hold the accountability election meetings and conferences at the following times:

-- the meetings of party groups, shop, and primary party organizations -- from mid-October to November 1983;

-- factory, [word indistinct] town, and regional meetings -- in November and December 1982;

-- voivodship conferences -- in December 1983 and January 1984.

ARTICLE ON PROBLEMS OF 1984 CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN

AU170752 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11 Oct 83 p 3

[Jacek Swidzinski article: "Between Scylla and Charybdis"]

[Excerpts] The social cauldron of 1980 disrupted preparations for the 1981-85 5-year plan. As a result, the 3-year plan for 1983-85 was not adopted until 28 April this year.

Recalling the above fact is essential for understanding the circumstances behind the 1984 plan. The Central Annual Plan for next year has still not been adopted -- it is still in draft form -- but already we know that it will have certain weaknesses.

It will not be an interesting plan for economists because of the small development rate foreseen in it and because of the "incorrect" proportions of some of its features. Neither will it satisfy politicians, who know what moods are prevalent among society, because the plan cannot promise any radical improvement in the population's material situation, yet this is the only thing that would satisfy society.

The draft plan is emerging quite late and not without troubles. But reconciling fire and water is not easy. One can envisage the shape the document will assume from the trends evident in the Polish economy this year. Today one can say that the process of emerging from the crisis during 1983 has had its pluses and minuses.

Among the pluses, one can include the reasonably good weather (those who write and say that the weather was very good forget about the June drought) which brought good crops in most cases. We have been able to convince ourselves in the past about how much depends on agricultural results. But is good weather for agriculture a permanent trend? Can it be expected again next year?

A second optimistic factor is the visible growth in industrial production. This year, industry will in all probability exceed the tasks laid down in the Central Annual Plan. Housing construction enjoys the same success. It is expected that 170,000 to 180,000 apartments will be handed over this year, but the work tempo indicates that as many as 190,000 apartments can be expected.

These are good results in agriculture, in industry, and in housing....However, one should bear in mind the relative meaning of "good." It means: better than last year's results and better than the results foreseen in this year's plan. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of branches of industry are not in a position to achieve the figures achieved in 1979.

Last year we managed to maintain the general market and monetary situation within the borders mapped out by the plan, which means that market instability is affecting us to the degree foreseen by the central planner. This encouraging news only serves to confirm the fact that the vital processes occurring on the market have been brought under control by the central administration.

The new economic system has given enterprises much autonomy, but aside from the obvious pluses it has also brought a few disadvantages. Some independent enterprises have misconstrued their independence. This is illustrated by unjustified pay raises, among other things. As a result, instead of the planned 12.5 percent growth in incomes this year, the population's actual incomes increased by 22.5 percent. This obviously increases inflation. And this is the first negative point in our economic situation this year.

The Planning Commission believes that a second phenomenon that ought to be included among the negatives is the fact that the assumptions of the plan have been exceeded as far as the level of investment outlay -- especially in building construction and modernization -- is concerned. One should remember, however, that investments have been reduced to such a level that many fears are arising not only in enterprises but also in the offices of the central authorities. Material evidence of this fear is the "quiet" forcing through of some investment tasks.

Another area where the Polish economy has not met with the planned success is the sphere of so-called restructuring. Let us recall that this term conceals two problems, the successful solving of which would improve our country's general economic situation.

The first of these problems concerns making our industry independent of imports from the capitalist countries by means of our own production and by means of imports from the socialist countries. And the second problem is to convert industry from the manufacture of production resources to the manufacture of goods for the market. The intentions in this sphere seem to be more ambitious than the achievements.

One must admit that certain progress has been made here as illustrated by the foreign trade results. Exports to the second area of payments have reached the index figure 111.9 (110.9 had been planned), whereas imports, planned at 110.4 will only amount to 104.0; therefore, restructuring, in part forced by the Western sanctions is succeeding in foreign trade, but is proceeding with difficulty in regard to altering production in favor of the market.

Most of the phenomena presented above will determine the proportions that basic features of the 1984 plan will bear toward one another.

It is envisaged that the produced national income will rise by about 3.5 percent (this year it has risen by about 2.4 percent). This growth is meant to be achieved mainly by the processing industries. It is planned, first of all, that coal extraction, which reached about 189 million metric tons this year, will be somewhat less next year, amounting to 186 million metric tons.

So, on the one hand, a growth in production inside the processing industries is envisaged, and yet, on the other, they will continue to be cut off from what they dream about -- investments. The amount of money to be distributed from the investment fund will not be subject to much change. This is what the draft Central Annual Plan for 1984 envisages.

Let us add that the central planner still intends to curb investments. Various instruments are meant to serve this purpose: a review of frozen investments, permission from the Planning Commission for investment projects exceeding Z500 billion, and the "policy of money hard to come by" (by creating tougher conditions behind bank loans). Altogether Altogether, it is planned to spend Z1,160 billion on investments in 1984. This is only 0.9 percent more than this year.

It is clear from this that enterprises will be unable to increase production extensively.

The first assumptions of next year's plan can be described as "stabilizing activities," which is in accordance with the program of the 3-year plan. But dangers are already beginning to appear today which can seriously affect our development after 1985. The structure of investments, and also their very low level, may result in depreciation of the fixed assets of a considerable part of Polish industry. Modern production plants remain modern for a very short time unless they are improved with fresh financial outlays. Having achieved reasonable economic equilibrium in 1985, we may appear as a Third World country because no one will want to buy outdated industrial products from us, but instead, only raw materials.

We do not belong to the world avant-garde as far as scientific and technological progress is concerned. The so-called technological gap dividing us from the leading countries is widening. If we intend to at least maintain this gap at its present width, a huge amount of funds is required. We will not succeed if we direct one-third of our outlay to food and housing. But society today is interested in housing, and only holds technological progress "in deepest respect."

A third area which demands a huge investment outlay but which is being pushed into the realm of lesser importance today is environmental protection. We occupy first place in Europe as far as damage to the environment is concerned. (For example, Silesia, the Baltic, rivers) but we occupy the end of the list as far as protecting the environment is concerned. Can we delay the solving of this problem? Where can we obtain the funds for it if we keep to the level of investments planned?

And these, in a nutshell, are the chief dilemmas facing the central planner. Whatever choice he makes there is always someone who is dissatisfied. Yet the choice has to be made, and made today. A plan leading up to 1990 has to be worked out as quickly as possible, and possibly even one leading up to the end of the century. The world has imposed a sharp development rate and the conditions necessary to belong to the group of industrialized countries are harsh. We must be aware of this.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS, EXPORTS -- According to an interview with Director Wladyslaw Szczepankowski of the Foreign Trade Ministry, Polish imports of oil from the Soviet Union amount to an average of 13 million metric tons a year. Another approximately 3 million metric tons are needed to meet existing needs. Oil is also imported by Poland from Iran -- where about 500,000 metric tons are expected to be purchased this year -- and Libya. Attempts are also being made to purchase oil from Algeria and other countries. Reexports of oil were made exceptional this year when approximately 1 million metric tons of imported Libyan oil were designated for processing abroad because of technical reasons. Oil products and the money obtained from this oil were used for home needs. As a result of the high price of oil, Poland will be forced to introduce the greatest possible savings in the use of petrol and oil in general. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Oct 83 LD]

NEW TRADE UNIONS -- By 30 September, some 19,293 applications for the registration of factory trade union organizations had come into voivodship courts throughout the country, a year after the implementation of the Trade Union Act. The courts have examined 18,800 applications -- more than 96 percent -- and registered 17,937 trade unions. In 828 cases the courts either refused registration or terminated the registration process in another way. The largest number of trade unions were registered in Katowice, Warsaw, Wroclaw, Szczecin, Opole, Olsztyn, Gdansk, and Bydgoszcz Voivodships. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW ON UPCOMING EGYPTIAN VISIT

NC172350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausecu has described his forthcoming meeting with President Hsuni Mubarak as constituting an important landmark in the relations between Egypt and Romania and a strengthening of the interests of both countries.

Ceausescu said: I am looking forward to my meeting with President Mubarak whom I have met several times, both when he was vice president and since he assumed the presidency.

In an interview to be published in the Tuesday edition of AL-AHRAM, the Romanian President explains that there has been progress in all the political, economic, and cultural and scientific fields.

President Ceausescu, who will begin his visit to Cairo Wednesday, explains that Egypt and Romania are working on an international level to solve all international problems, starting with the Middle East problem by negotiating in order to establish a just and lasting peace, including a solution to the Palestinian people's problem and by resolving other international issues such as the peace and disarmament issues.

Ceausescu says: Our countries have common or very similar stands. They cooperate very closely to contribute to solutions.

In his interview with the AL-AHRAM correspondent in Bucharest, the Romanian president stresses that the Middle East situation has become very serious. He adds: Romania stands very firmly and insists that all parties concerned abandon the recourse to force and work toward settling the disputed questions through negotiations.

In his interview with AL-AHRAM, the Romanian president demands Israel unconditionally withdraw from Lebanon. He says: It is essential to work constantly to persuade Israel to withdraw in order to reach the appropriate agreements guaranteeing Lebanon's complete independence and sovereignty.

President Ceausescu stresses that it is necessary now to exert utmost efforts to consolidate the cease-fire in Lebanon and achieve a national accord among all the political forces on the basis of the need to guarantee Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

Regarding the Palestian question, President Ceausescu stresses the need to convene an international conference in Geneva in which all the parties concerned, including the PLO, would participate. He says: We deem it necessary that the United Nations or the Security Council adopt the appropriate resolutions and start organizing the international conference.

In this respect, Ceausescu points out that he has recently met with several Arab and international personalities, and state leaders and learned that they are all interested in seeking a path to a political solution of the Middle East problems.

Discussing the conflicts among the various PLO factions, the Romanian president stresses the need to overcome all the differences within the PLO because of the need to safeguard the organization's complete unity in order to work for the Palestinian question on the basis of the right for self-determination, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state.

Answering a question about if he tried to mediate in order to normalize the Soviet-Israeli relations during his recent meeting in Paris with Yitzhaq Shamir, the incumbent Israeli prime minister who at that time was the foreign minister, President Ceausescu emphasizes that he never proposed that he mediate between the Soviet Union and Israel although he emphasizes the importance of the Soviet Union's participation in settling the Middle East issues and the need to normalize the Soviet-Israeli relations.

Ceausescu points out that the questions pertaining to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through the settlement of the Palestinian question, including the organization of an international conference, topped the agenda of his discussions with Shamir.

Answering a question on his forthcoming visit to Sudan, President Ceausescu affirms the importance of this visit vis-a-vis the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Sudanese peoples and vis-a-vis the policy of international peace and cooperation in general. He says: We attach great importance to the relations with Egypt and with Sudan.

He describes the Romanian-Sudanese relations as very good adding: My visit to Sudan comes within the framework of the relations between our countries, including the friendly relations between me and President Ja'far Numayri.

[Passage indistinct] In his interview, Ceausescu deals with the questions of disarmament and the Geneva negotiations on the ICBM's. He stresses the need for both the Soviet and U.S. sides to work toward reaching agreements on stopping the installations of new missiles and then moving toward the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. He says: The installation of these missiles in Europe will lead to the intensification of the nuclear arms race and will increase the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war which would destroy the gains and life of mankind.

Answering a question on the role of the U.S.-Soviet summit meetings in easing the tension in the world, Ceausescu says: The international situation is very grave. The increasing tension in the past few months proves the need to work with full responsibility and force to overcome the tension and solve all problems among the states through negotiations only. The Soviet Union and the United States have an important role in this regard.

Concerning the situation in the Balkan area and the eastern Mediterranean, President Ceausescu explains that Romania has good relations with all the states in the Balkans. He stresses the need to overcome the differences among the states and settle them through negotiations and to convert the Balkan into an area free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

Ceausescu points out that it is necessary to exert utmost efforts also to convert the Middle East basin into an area in which peace and cooperation prevail.

DASCALESCU LEAVES 17 OCT FOR BERLIN CEMA SESSION

AU171625 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/10/1983 -- Romania's delegation, led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, that will attend the proceedings of the 37th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, left Bucharest for Berlin on October 17.

SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA VISITS BUCHAREST 13-15 OCT

AU131631 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia, arrived in Bucharest today at the invitation of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was met by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy section chief at the party Central Committee.

Ceausescu Meets Nujoma

AU142011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on October 14 Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization - Namibia, who visits Romania.

The interview was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Present were Aaron Shihepo, member of the CC, deputy secretary of the CC of the SWAPO; and Bernard Kamwi, SWAPO permanent representative in Bucharest.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma expressed his special satisfaction at the possibility to meet again the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Romanian people heartfelt thanks for the firm, steady and full support the Romanian people and the RCP granted to the Namibian people's struggle for the attainment of their legitimate ideals of freedom and independence, as well as a revolutionary salute from the Namibian and CC SWAPO combatants.

The RCP general secretary reiterated on that occasion too, the Romanian party and people's militant solidarity with the just cause of the Namibian people in their heroic and full of sacrifice fight for the undelayed accomplishment of the right to live in a free homeland, the determination to further give political, diplomatic, moral and material support for the removal of the foreign domination, for the attainment of their aspirations after independent development, progress and welfare.

During the talks, emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the positive evolution of the good relations of friendship between the RCP and the SWAPO, between the Romanian and Namibian peoples and the determination was expressed to work for their further development, in the interests of both parties and peoples, of the cause of freedom, independence, international peace and understanding.

On highlighting the need for the sooner access of Namibia to independence, they showed the importance of combining the political, diplomatic, negotiated means with the armed fight for the winning of the national independence, the building of a united country under the leadership of the SWAPO, the only representative of the Namibian people. The repeated aggressive acts of the South-African racist authorities against Angola and the other independent African states were also branded.

It was pointed out that the settlement of the Namibian issue was a vital necessity for all states in the southern part of the African Continent; a stringent requirement of international stability and peace and that demanded the rallying of the states' efforts, of all democratic and progressive forces for the Namibian people to attain their legitimate aspirations after freedom and independence. Emphasis was also placed on the contribution the UN Council on Namibia, on whose membership is also Romania, could make in support of the Namibian people's cause of national liberation. At the same time, they highlighted the importance of more intense efforts of the UN General Assembly and of the Security Council in view of speeding up Namibia's access to independence.

On examining problems of the current international situation, they highlighted that it was necessary at present that resolute action be taken for the lessening of tension, the halting of the arms race and the passage to firm disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all; for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and observance of the national independence; for the peaceful settlement of all inter-state disputes; for the building of a climate of peace and security congenial for the development of the cooperation and peace the world over. In connection with the situation in the Middle East, it was considered that the political-diplomatic activity had to be intensified for the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in the zone, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian issue through the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independent statehood. Likewise, emphasis was placed on the importance of consolidating the unity of the developing countries in the struggle for the eradication of underdevelopment and of the gaps between the rich and poor countries, for the building of a new international economic order.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Nujoma Departs Bucharest

AU151458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1983 -- Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization -- SWAPO-Namibia, left Bucharest on October 15 after having paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

Present was also Bernard Kamw, SWAPO permanent representative in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY GENERAL YEPISHEV

AU131937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1983 -- Nicolas Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received on October 13 in the afternoon Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, head of the Chief Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, who heads a Soviet military delegation on a visit of swap of experience at the Higher Political Council of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The interview was attended by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the army. E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, was present.

During the interview, the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations were evoked, which develop according to the understandings reached during the summit dialogue, and the wish was expressed to further act for the strengthening of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the Soviet Union, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

It was considered that the visit by the Soviet military delegation fitted within the friendly links between the two countries and their armies.

During the talks, views were exchanges on problems of the international life, with emphasis on the need for intensifying the efforts for the constructive settlement of the major issues facing mankind, for halting the arms race and taking concrete disarmament steps, first of all nuclear disarmament steps, for the political, negotiated settlement of all inter-state disputes, for the promotion of the cause of detente, security, peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and the world over. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Yepishev Departure Reported

AU151939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1983 -- On Saturday a Soviet military delegation headed by Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, head of the Chief Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, that over October 10-15 paid a swap-of-experience visit to the Higher Political Council of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest.

During the visit the Soviet military delegation called on Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, conducted talks at the Higher Political Council of the Army and at the Cluj RCP County Committee. The Soviet military guests visited military units, cultural and art institutions, economic, historical and tourist units.

On leaving, the delegation was saluted at the Otopeni Airport by Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence, secretary of the Higher Political Council, as well as by generals and senior officers.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU131940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1983 -- Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 13 the credentials of the new ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Romania, Badri Kerim Kadhim.

Highlighting the positive evolution of the Irai-Romanian relations, the address presented by the ambassador showed that "the relations between the two countries and peoples developed happily and continuously, upon solid foundations, first upon the international relations to be governed by the principles of equality, mutual regard, independence and sovereignty.

Stress is laid in the address of reply of the Romanian head of state on the intensive development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Iraq in all domains of activity, in harmony with the summit understandings and decisions and the confidence is expressed that "considering the economic potential of our countries as well as their interests of free, independent development, finest prospects exist for the further development of the bilateral relations, especially by intensifying the mutually advantageous economic cooperation".

Emphasis is placed in the address on the attention attached by Romania to the current international situation. Likewise, Romania's position is reiterated, regarding the settlement by peaceful, negotiated means of the Middle East situation, and the building of a global, just and durable peace in that part of the world, the settlement in the same spirit of the problems in Lebanon and the securing of the independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of that country, the cessation of the war between Iraq and Iran and the passage to the settlement of all issues by negotiations, to the remaking of the relations of good neighborliness and friendship between the two countries, in the interests of their peoples, of the cause of peace and stability in the area and the world over. The presentation ceremony occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn.

Austrian Envoy's Credentials

AU131908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1983 -- During a ceremony organized on October 13 President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials presented by Andreas Berlakovich, Austria's ambassador in Bucharest. The ceremony marking the accreditation of the Austrian ambassador occasioned a warm exchange of messages between the president of Romania and Austria's federal president.

Belgian Envoy's Credentials

AU132033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1983 -- On October 13, Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, received Jean Frans Maes, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium in Bucharest. The address presented by the ambassador stresses the traditional Romania-Belgian friendship and points to the efforts made by Belgium and Romania for the development of their collaboration.

In his address of reply, the Romanian head of state evokes the tradition of the relations of friendship between the peoples in the two countries and places emphasis on the fact that "conditions are provided for the fine Romanian-Belgian relationship to keep developing, on multiple planes, in the interest of the two peoples and countries, of the cause of collaboration, detente and peace in Europe and the world over". In the address stress is laid on the steady activity carried on by Romania on the international plane.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ZIMBABWE 14 OCT

AU140948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 14/10/1983 -- A protocol was signed in Bucharest between the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the National Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The documents stipulate actions meant to contribute to the promotion and development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between organizations and firms of the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION VISIT

Dolanc Meets Interior Minister

LD141455 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, today received Armando Guebuza, member of the Politbureau of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of interior of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is on an official visit to our country as a member of the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, it was assessed that the relations between the organs of internal affairs of the two countries, whose tradition goes back to the period of the liberation struggle of the Mozambican people, were successfully developing. Readiness was expressed to promote this cooperation for which, it was said, favorable conditions exist.

Mojsov Meets Counterpart

LD142318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by their aides, held talks in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today. They discussed topical problems confronting the international community.

The two ministers paid particular attention to the present alarming developments in international relations and stressed the need for further efforts to overcome this state of affairs and bring the world back to the policy of relaxation, that is, the settling of international problems through negotiations. During their broad exchange of views they dwelt on the world's flashpoints of crisis and especially the situation in southern Africa, where Mozambique and other "front-line" countries are facing the aggressive threats of the racist regime in Pretoria. The talks also covered the current activity of nonaligned countries, which were making great efforts to promote general international political and economic conditions. The two sides also expressed satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mozambique.

Machel Speaks to Diplomats

LD160100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 15 Oct 83

["POOL" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (AIM/PANA) -- President Samora Machel yesterday accused those who refused to apply sanctions against South Africa of acting as accomplices of the apartheid regime in its attacks against neighboring states.

He was speaking at a meeting with African diplomats accredtied in Belgrade. The president pointed to the use of gangs of bandits against Mozambique, Angola and other independent states, as the main tactic currently used by South Africa in its "undeclared war". Bandit attacks on economic targets directly served South African interests. "[words indistinct] promoting the destruction of communications so as to hinder the distribution of produce, the kidnapping of foreign workers who are helping rebuild our country, the South African regime is trying to prevent the economic development of Mozambique," he said.

By weakening Mozambique, Pretoria hoped to be able to dominate the other countries in the region, forcing them to use South African ports rather than Mozambican ones. The continual sabotage of the Benguela Railway in Angola had the same objective, that is, making independent states such as Zaire and Zambia dependent on routes through South Africa for their trade.

Talks End

LD141744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The final official talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Samora Machel, president of the Republic of Mozambique, on the state of international relations and possibilities for the further development of bilateral cooperation, were held in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this morning. The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and other officials; and on the Mozambique side by Joaquin Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; Armando Emilio Guebuzza, minister of internal affairs; and Jacinto Soares Veloso, minister of state for the presidency.

During a very exhaustive speech Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, presented the Yugoslav views on the international situation in the light of the latest developments in the world. Spiljak spoke in detail about the recent session of the UN General Assembly in New York, where he headed the Yugoslav delegation, as well as about the meeting of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in the world organization's headquarters, which was held at the initiative of nonaligned countries in order to reduce tension in the world and help bring about a dialogue and negotiations on international relations. Spiljak reaffirmed Yugoslavia's support for the African peoples opposed to the policy of apartheid in the struggle for the preservation of their own independence.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, pointed out the importance of the recent nonaligned countries' ministerial meeting in New York. He also dwelt on the work of the Group of 77, which reviewed efforts aimed at further promoting economic relations in the world. During the talks, the two sides established what possibilities exist for the further development of bilateral relations between the two countries, primarily in the economic field. The Yugoslav side expressed readiness for additional efforts aimed at promoting cooperation in agriculture, mining, transport, the textile industry, and in other fields. Yugoslav enterprises will take part in the planning of Mozambique's development in these fields with the financial participation of third countries and developing countries. It was also noted that the approval of credits aimed at stimulating the export of Yugoslav equipment to Mozambique is in its final stage. On his part, President Machel repeatedly mentioned the importance of the policy of nonalignment for the further development of international relations in the present grave world situation.

A great similarity of views on key international issues was noted by both sides. President Machel invited the president of The SFRY presidency to pay an official visit to Mozambique. An official communique on the talks between the two delegations will be published at the end of the visit.

Delegation Leaves Belgrade

LD151222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0903 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Samora Moises Machel, field marshal and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] his wife and associates left Belgrade this morning for Dubrovnik.

At the Batankica Airfield, the high guest from the friendly and nonaligned Mozambique was seen off by Mila Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. The departure was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branko Pesic, president of the Serbian Assembly; Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Town Assembly; Colonel-General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other distinguished personalities. Before the plane took off, President Machel was accorded the usual military honors. The Mozambican guest will stay in Dubrovnik until 17 October when he ends his official visit to Yugoslavia.

Machel Departs for Paris

LD170925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Bubrovnik 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- Samora Machel, president of the Republic of Mozambique, left this morning by special aircraft for Paris after a friendly visit to our country lasting several days. President Machel and the members of his entourage were seen off at Dubrovnik airport by Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, Tomislav Milkovic, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly; Murat Agovic, SFRY ambassador in Mozambique; and other officials. Immediately before the departure of the president of the Republic of Mozambique, the customary official farewell ceremony was held.

Joint Communique Released

LD172232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Joint Yugoslav-Mozambique communique on the official and friendly visit by Samora Machel to our country was published this morning in Belgrade and Maputo. The communique is as follows:

"At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and president of Frelimo, paid an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 12-17 October 1983. He was accompanied by his wife Grace Machel. President Samora Machel, with members of his party, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Complex, paid tribute to his memory and laid flowers on President Tito's grave. He also laid a wreath on the Unknown Warrior's tomb on Mount Avala and planted a tree of peace in Friendship Park. The Assembly of the City of Belgrade presented President Machel with a golden memorial plaque of the city and the charter of honorary citizen of Belgrade.

Presidency President Mika Spiljak presented the Order of Grand Yugoslav Star to President Samora Machel as a sign of tribute to him as a prominent leader of the liberation struggle of the people of Mozambique, for his great contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the southern African region and other Africans against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism; and also for his contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. In the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual respect, the following took part on the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific-Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation; Dmimitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Murat Agovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Mozambique; Zivojin Jazic, foreign political adviser of the President of the SFRY Presidency; and Milos Maletic, (adviser) for Sub-Sahara Africa Department at the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

The following took part in the talks on the Mozambique side: Major General Alberto Joaquim Chissano, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, member of the National Assembly Standing Commission, and minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant Colonel General Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo, deputy of the National Assembly and minister of internal affairs; Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo, deputy of the National Assembly and minister for economic matters in the Presidency of the Republic; Prakash Ratilal, deputy of the National Assembly and governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Antonio Sumbane, member of the Frelimo Central Committee and secretary of state for international cooperation attached to the Planning Commission; Abdul Magid Osman, deputy of the National Assembly and secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons; Jose Julio Ferreira de Andrade, head of the department for cadres of the Frelimo Central Committee, deputy of the National Assembly and chief of the Frelimo president's office; Muradali Mamadhusen [TANJUG spelling], personal secretary of the president of Mozambique; Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, director of the Directorate for Africa and the Middle East in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Lieutenant Joao Luis Vitorino, chief of the Minister of National Defense's office.

In the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding that exists between the two countries, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Samora Moises Machel carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on topical questions of the international situation and on the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mozambique.

The two presidents paid particular attention to consolidation and extension of all aspects of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They noted that in the context of the present cooperation between the two socialist countries encouraging results have been achieved in a relatively brief period of time. Contacts and agreements between the economic institutions of the two countries have made a substantial contribution to recognizing the opportunities and defining the areas of cooperation.

The two sides confirmed their interest in providing full support for efforts aimed at the widest possible diversification of economic relations where most favorable conditions and joint interest for that exist. It was stressed that future cooperation must be enriched by new forms and content. It was also agreed that commodity exchange should be increased and an effort made to balance it out.

Full suport was given for the initiatives of Yugoslav economic organizations actively to take part in Mozambique's economic development, especially in agriculture, textile industry, mining (coal, iron-ore and others), light industry, construction industry, transport, including water transport, and other areas.

In supporting initiatives at this level, the two sides recommended that the mixed committee for economic cooperation and the appropriate department should undertake concrete measures and conclude appropriate agreements. They also stressed the need for joint cooperation and participation in projects of regional character whose objective is to economically link the countries of southern Africa in the context of cooperation within the framework of SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference].

It was noted with pleasure that scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in the field of information between the two countries is developing successfully. The two sides agreed that appropriate organs should tackle the preparation of drafting a long-term program of scientific-technical cooperation.

In financial and banking relations, and in equipment and in investment construction exports an agreement was reached between the Yugoslav Bank for International Cooperation and the Mozambique Bank.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, informed each other fully about developments in the two socialist and nonaligned countries. They pointed out the need and usefulness of developing closer cooperation among political and social organizations of the two countries. President Machel received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and had talks with her about the development of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Frelimo President Samora Moises Machel, in separate talks, exchanged views on the situation and relations in the international workers movement and on cooperation between the LCY and Frelimo. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Foreign Minister Alberto Joaquim Chissano, held separate meetings during which they discussed in detail the current international situation and bilateral cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

Separate talks were also held on concrete questions of joint interest between Stane Dolanc, federal secretary of internal affairs, and Armando Guebuza, minister of internal affairs; and also between Federal Executive Council member Dr. Rikard Stajner and Jacinto Veloso, minister for economic affairs in the Presidency of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The agreed minutes on the talks on economic cooperation and an action program in the field of information between the two countries were signed.

In the talks on the international situation the two presidents expressed their great disquite over the serious deterioration which is demonstrated in the existence of a deep-seated crisis in all spheres of international relations. They assessed that the basic reasons for this state of affairs are in the increasingly conspicuous tendency of threatening the sovereignty and independence of states through intervention and interference in their internal affairs, of nonrespect for the right of peoples to independence and freedom, equality and their own path of internal development, of the constantly increasing arms race, and of increasingly complex international economic problems.

President Spiljak and President Machel stressed the need to take immediate measures in order to revive the policy of detente and to prevent the escalation of the negative development in the world. They stressed the importance of respecting the principles of peaceful coexistence and of consolidating the role of the United Nations and the OAU and of the movement of nonaligned countries in preserving peace and security in the world.

In this context the two presidents stressed the importance of the 38th UN General Assembly session which was held in very difficult international political, military and economic conditions. In the work of the UN General Assembly, which discussed economic problems, disarmament and political relations, special emphasis was placed on the considerable presence of the policy and principles of nonalignment which alone provide optimism for the establishment of conditions for a dialogue and for the solution of current international problems.

The two sides again stressed the importance and the role of the policy of nonalignment as an independent extra bloc global factor in establishing a new system in international political and economic relations and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence. They reiterated their loyalty to the authentic principles of nonalignment which form the basis for the activity and a source of strength of the movement in resolving current international political and economic problems.

The New Delhi conference of nonaligned countries was assessed as being successful from the point of view of further consolidation of the policy of nonalignment and affirmation of its authentic principles, objectives and criteria. Expressing their satisfaction over the success of the summit, the two sides noted that the unity of the nonaligned countries has been strengthened and that conditions were created for a more dynamic activity of the movement in solving complex political and economic problems which are increasingly becoming a burden on international relations. The two sides confirmed their active involvement, together with other nonaligned countries, in implementing the stands and conclusion of the seventh nonaligned conference.

The two presidents paid special attention to the situation in Africa, assessing that the African countries are going through a very complex period of struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, all forms of foreign domination, racism, and apartheid. The two sides fully support the struggle of the African peoples and their efforts to acquire economic independence and secure conditions for their full emancipation and identity as soon as possible. The two sides welcomed the successful 19th AOU summit in Addis Ababa which dealt a heavy body blow to efforts to destroy this important organization. They vehemently denounced the racist regime in South Africa for its frequent aggressions against neighboring countries, its occupation of part of Angola and its creation of constant tension and destabilization in the area of southern Africa.

The president of the SFRY Presidency most vehemently condemned South Africa's undeclared war, aggression, destruction, destabilization and sabotage against the People's Republic of Mozambique, directly or by using armed bands which that country recruits, trains, supports, infiltrates, commands and provides material support for in order to create chaos and to prevent the peaceful reconstruction of Mozambique and building of socialism in that country. He also denounced the obstruction of regional development projects within the SADCC framework. The Yugoslav side paid high tribute to Mozambique which, together with the other "frontline" countries, plays a prominent role in the struggle of the people of southern Africa for their liberation from colonialism, the system of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The two presidents particularly denounced the racist regime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its refusal to accept resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council or to recognize the right of the people of that country to freedom and independence. Presidents Mika Spiljak and Samora Machel confirmed their full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia led by their only legitimate representative, SWAPO. They stressed the need for even more active involvement of the international community in bringing pressure to bear on South Africa to unconditionally accept the UN plan on Namibia. In this connection the two sides stressed the importance of the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Delhi and the positive results of the Paris conference on Namibia, and expressed their satisfaction over the reinvolvement of the United Nations in solving the problem of Namibia in keeping with the UN plan and with the decisions of the nonaligned countries' and OAU meetings.

Denouncing the policy of the South African regime, Yugoslavia and Mozambique express their solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa against the system of apartheid and racism in their country. At the same time the two presidents paid great tribute to the frontline countries for their selfless support in the struggle for the liberation of the south of Africa, appealing for support and assistance by the international community in solving their problems which are a consequence of the aggressive policy of the regime in Pretoria and of colonial relations in that area. As far as Chad is concerned, the two sides expressed their view that an end must be put to outside interference and to allow the people of that country to resolve their problems themselves.

Regarding the question of Western Sahara, the two sides expressed the need for urgent and unconditional implementation of the resolution regarding this question adopted at the 19th AOU Summit.

Discussing the situation in the Afro-Asian area, the two sides stressed the need for efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to fully support the holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

Expressing concern about the development of events in the Middle East due to Israel's aggressive policy, the two sides pointed out the need for a global solution of the Middle East crisis with the aim of achieving lasting and stable peace in this area, peace which can be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and recognition of the Palestine people's sovereign rights to independence and their own state under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO. The two presidents severely condemned Israel for refusing to implement the UN Security Council resolution and for prolonging its occupation of the Arab territories.

As regards other crisis hotbeds in the world, the two sides reaffirmed the decisions adopted by the conferences of the nonaligned countries and backed the initiatives and efforts made to find, by peaceful means, solutions in line with the UN Charter and the principles of the Nonalighed Movement.

President Spiljak and President Machel expressed regret about the continued Iraqi-Iranian conflict and pointed out the danger of it spreading and the consequences it could have for peace and security in the region and farther afield. The two sides believe this confoict should be resolved by political means, in line with the principles of the UN Charger, international law and the policy of nonalignment. The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed their support for the efforts made to find a peaceful and just solution of the problems between these two nonaligned countries.

The two presidents paid particular attention to a discussion of the international economic situation and they expressed concern about the deep crisis of the world economy and increasingly difficult position of the developing countries, particularly of the least developed. The two sides confirmed their readiness to engage in actions of the nonaligned and other developing countries aimed at setting up a new international economic order through dialogue and equitable cooperation, and in line with the decisions of the Seventh Conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. In this context they positively assessed the meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires and the significance of the Sixth UNCTAD, which should contribute to intensification of the dialogue between the developed world and to revival of the world economy.

They stressed that stable international relations cannot be built on existing economic inequalities.

The Yugoslav side acquainted President Samora Machel with the situation in Europe and with the results of the Madrid CSCE conference as well as with the efforts which the nonaligned and neutral countries have made for the success of this meeting along the line of halting the worsening of the international situation.

The two sides expressed great pleasure about the visit and the talks which again confirmed the friendship between Yugoslavia and Mozambique. It was noted that successful cooperation between these two nonaligned countries is in the interest of the people of Yugoslavia and of Mozambique and of progress and peace and in the world.

The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of the Frelimo Party; Samora Moises Machel, expressed his cordial gratitude to Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and to the friendly nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the warm reception and exceptional attention accorded to him personally and to members of his delegation. Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed later."

GENERALS CRITICIZE ALBANIA, BULGARIA IN OHRID

AU161527 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 83 p 3

[N. Batkovski, S. Paskovski report]

[Excerpts] Ohrid, 11 Oct -- The Uprising Day of the people of Macedonia, the 40th anniversary of forming the first big military units, battalions, and brigades, the forming of large free territories in western Macedonia, in Kozuh and Kozjak, and the jubilees of numerous events in the national liberation struggle were marked by a big mass meeting held in Ohrid today.

Colonel General Mihajlo Apostolski, chief of the General Staff of the National Liberation Army and partisan units 40 years ago, and Petar Brajovic, first commander of the First Macedonian-Kosovo shock brigade of national liberation, spoke at the central celebration in front of the Marshal Tito Quay before more than 25,000 citizens of Ohrid, Bitola, Struga, Resen, Debar, Kicevo, and other places.

On 11 October 1941, the Macedonian people independently and consciously joined the common struggle which the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Comrade Tito, waged against the fascist occupiers, Apostolski said. He added that this year we celebrate other significant events, such as the 40th anniversary of big military units in Macedonia and the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the Second session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia according to the decisions of which the Macedonian people became an equal member of the federal community of fraternal peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Describing the known events about the attempt of the Bulgarian Workers Party (of Communists) to thwart the armed uprising in Macedonia, Apostolski spoke about the persistent political struggle of Macedonian party organizations in beginning the armed uprising, about the role played and support given in this by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito, and about the role played by the newly founded Central Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia.

Speaking about the international situation, Apostolski stressed that Yugoslavia will remain on the positions of nonalignment founded by President Tito and will maintain its policy of cooperation with neighboring countries, of respecting sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of every people, in which the respect of our national minorities in these countries is a significant factor of peace and cooperation. Contrary to this, there is the policy of some neighbors who deny our policy, and the reflection of this is that the Albanian leadership stirs up irredentists in Yugoslavia. Bulgaria supports the writing of various presumptuous studies and in other ways denies the existence of Macedonians and Macedonia, at which it is joined also by some Greek papers.

Petar Brajovic, colonel general and the first commander of the First Macedonian-Kosovo Shock Brigade, spoke about the importance of the Yugoslav front in the Second World War and pointed to the fact that the enemy's failures and our forces of about 300,000 fighters tied down 920,000 German, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and collaborationist soldiers in the fall of 1943, which was twice as much as the allied forces tied down on the Italian front. This led to recognizing the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia as an allied army.

Chameleons

Albania changed its state relations as a chameleon changes its color. For Albania, no socialist country in the world and no communist party has any value, but only it, Albania, which has remained faithful to Stalin. The policy of nonaligned countries, nor anyone in the world has any value, but only Albania shows the right model of what the modern world should look like. It has isolated its citizens from the currents of life outside its borders; through cheap propaganda and developing so-called national romanticism, it does all to present the whole world in a false light, by which it wants to distract the attention of the people from their closed country, from limited personal freedom, and restricted personal living standards. Anyway, this is characteristic of all totalitarian regimes.

However, this is an affair of Enver Hoxha and his people; we have never interfered with this, and we shall leave to them to take care of their country, but we cannot allow anyone to interfere with our country's order.

Enver Hoxha, consistent with his character, overtly sides with irredentists and counterrevolutionary forces, crudely interferes with Yugoslavia's social order, demands a change in the constitution, so that Kosovo could be a republic, because as he puts it, this is "the most just" solution, and also attacks the decsions of the Second Session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. Such lecturing of others is unprecedented in international relations and by this Hoxha continues to enrich his collection of controversies. He closes his eyes and refuses to see that the Balkans and many other world regions are quite mixed nationally and will be even more so in the future. Such interference, therefore, with the internal policy of another country objectively weakens internationalism, aggravates interstate relations, and undermines peace.

Total equality of all people in any country is a humane condition and the only possibility peace and progress of humanity. Our country implements this principle all the time and thus serves as an example to the world.

GRILICKOV CALL FOR 'OPEN MARXISM' REPORTED

LD171544 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 17 (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Grlickov, a leading Yugoslav politician, has strongly called for "open Marxism", a Marxism able to interpret contemporary developments in the world and to communicate with other, different views of the world.

Grlickov, an expert on international relations, has stated in an interview to TANJUG that "open Marxism" must be able "to interpret new phenomena in world-historical developments", offer new interpretations of the development of socialism, and update the Marxist thought without preventing different theoretical orientations. Grlickov particularly drew attention to the indispensability of achieving communication with "other philosophies, views of the world and new scientific achievements" on the basis of the confrontation of opinions coupled with a quest for points in common.

On the occasion of the 8th international round-table "Socialism in the World", held in the Yugoslav Adriatic resort of Cavtat near Dubrovnik, Grlickov, chairman of the Cavtat round-table organizing comittee, set out the importance of a free exchange of opinions between socialist theoreticians at meetins as is the Cavtat one. This year, on the 100th anniversary of the death of the founder of scientific socialism, the Cavtat meeting is devoted to "Marx and the present day". One hundered or so scientists, publicists and representatives of communist, socialist and other progressive parties and movements are taking part in the Cavtat round-table.

Referring to opinions according to which Marxism is in a crisis, Grlickov recalled that Marxism, by its very definition, is not a completed system of cognizance but that there does exist a process of its "positivistic reduction" and closing and of its identification with existing systems. Rejecting the attempts at presenting [word indistinct] Marxism as the only correct interpretation of Marx, Grlickov warned that such attempts have most often ended in dogmatism and voluntarism. Grlickov set out that the intensification of the development of socialism in industrially developed countries and countries of the anti-colonial revolution has spurred Marxist-oriented political forces to part with the institutional interpreatation of Marxism and to preserve Marxism as a scientific view of the world open to new historical conditions and requirements.

Grlickov stressed that the Yugoslav Communists' major contribution has been to overcoming dogmatic Stalinist Marxism, with the programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which defines the return to the authentic Marxist thought, playing the key part.

MOJSOV TERMS WORLD SITUATION 'VERY SERIOUS'

LD180344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 17 (TANJUG) -- In an interview with the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov assessed the present international situation as very serious.

Relations between the big powers are very tense, there is almost no dialogue and the arms race threatens to produce very undesirable consequences on bloc relations, Mojsov said. Mojsov considers that there are presently no signs of improvement in any major world crisis.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary said that signs of improvement can first be expected in the sphere of international economic relations, in the search for new possibilities for a north-south dialogue. He added that this was manifested in the consultations held by heads of state or government at the initiative of the seventh nonaligned summit and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mojsov assessed Yugoslavia's international position as stable. He said that internal economic difficulties have no effect on Yugoslavia's international position, contrary to some rather dramatized views, particularly in the Yugoslav public.

SUNDIC: EAST, WEST DESIRE MISSILES AGREEMENT

LD152014 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] And here is our topical foreign political commentary. Following the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia our commentator Milika Sundic says what the response of the West to the appeal of the seven Warsaw Pact countries could be.

[Sundic] In their appeal to NATO and especially to the United States, the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries have been more flexible that one could have expected. When we say this we are thinking of everything that has been happening recently between the two blocs, and especially between the two suprerpowers. The substance of the appeal of the seven Warsaw Pact countries consists in this: The United States and the Atlantic Pact should desist from the planned deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe as long as there is the slightest hope for a successful outcome of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on Euromisisles and on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

True, a statement by Soviet Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, stated clearly that the Eastern allies unhesitatingly will embark on the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles if Western countries do not desist from the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles. Let us recall that the same warning was contained in the recent statement by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Proceeding from the evaluation that the possibility of reaching an agreement on Euro-missiles still exists, the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers on this occasion did not concern themselves too much with the threats and sharp warnings of the other side, but they did warn that it would be difficult to continue the negotiations between the USSR and the United States if the Western powers do not desist from the projected deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles. The Eastern countries, in fact, insist on negotiations regardless of their duration, and in return they offer that they will not increase the number of existing SS-20 missiles.

The West will require some time to carry out a detailed study of the Sofia appeal. However, there is hardly anyone who still believes that the West will completely desist from, or postpone, the decision that has already been taken on the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Nevertheless, it is true that U.S. European allies would wish that most of all. If this was not the case, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, would not have insisted so much on meeting Gromyko, when it is obvious that Gromyko is not going to Vienna for his meeting with Genscher empty-handed, irrespective of the initial State Department reaction to the Sofia Warsaw Pact meeting. What happens is that it is the practice in the relations between the super-powers to interpret the appeals not dissimilar to the one now issued in Sofia as an attempt made by one bloc -- in this case the Eastern bloc -- to bring additional pressure to bear on West European countries not to follow their powerful ally in its confrontation with the East.

However, no matter what else will be said of the Sofia meeting, the fact cannot be denied that the Warsaw Treaty countries do not wish a confrontation with the West but an acceptable agreement. Besides, not all channels between Moscow and Washington have been cut short. One has the impression that on the U.S. side too there are some inimations that it would be too risky to aggravate further the relations with the East, that is to say, with the USSR. The relatively moderate State Department reaction to the Sofia meeting confirms this.

MILKA PLANINC TO VISIT GREECE LATE OCTOBER

LD101246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay an official friendly visit to the Hellenic Republic at the end of October at the invitation of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.